REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,412.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ........Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

| | Nov. 1872. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 16 | Leave Tuticorin | 24 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 17 | „ Colombo | 25 |
| „ Vingorla | 17 | „ Galle | 26 |
| „ Carwar | 18 | „ Negapatam | 29 |
| „ Mangalore | 19 | „ Madras ......Dec. | 1 |
| „ Cannanore | 20 | „ Coconada | 3 |
| „ Tellicherry | 20 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 |
| „ Calicut | 21 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 |
| „ Beypore | 21 | „ Gopaulpore | 5 |
| „ Cochin | 22 | „ False Point | 6 |
| „ Alleppy | 23 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 8 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,022 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd November, 1872, at noon.

| | Nov. 1872. | | Dec. 1872 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 22 | Leave BUSREH | 11 |
| Arrive Kurrachee | 25 | Arrive Fao | 11 |
| „ Gwadur | 27 | „ Bushire | 13 |
| „ Muscat | 29 | „ Bahrein | 13 |
| | Dec | „ Linga | 18 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 1 | „ Bunder Abbas | 20 |
| „ Linga | 3 | „ Muscat | 22 |
| „ Bushire | 5 | „ Gwadur | 24 |
| „ Fao | 7 | „ Kurrachee | 26 |
| „ BUSREH | 8 | „ BOMBAY | 30 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND ZANZIBAR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, under contract with Government, will despatch the Steamship PUNJAUB, 1,030 tons, 200 Horse Power, Commander Hansard, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo from Bombay to Zanzibar via Muscat and Aden on SATURDAY, the 16th November, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2nd January 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT BADHAM & COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship ISABEL CROOM, Auld, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES SOLD ON COMMISSION SALE. CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE. REDUCTION IN CHARGES ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD. TERMS MODERATE. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "SURAT" (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 19th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 16th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Class | 3 8 |
| Third Class | 1 8 |
| Horses | 4 0 |
| Carriages | 4 0 |

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Frere Bunder:—

About 250 superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, and About 25 tons superior first-class Teak Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF Superior Perfumery and Medicine, from the well-known Makers G. F. Coward and Co., best Perfumery from the celebrated Makers, Napoleon Price and Co., and Eugene Rimmel.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms.

Coward's Perfumery and Medicine, Peppermint and assorted Lozenges and Comfits, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Balsam Capivi, Glycerine, Dalby's Carminative, Brandy bitters, Cod Liver Oil, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinegrette, Lavender Water, Eau de Luce, Milk and Oil of Roses, Lavender, Verbina and Golden Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Macassar Pomade, Rose Lip Salve, Camphorated and Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Violet Hair Powder, Puff Boxes, Jamaica Pomatum, Brown Windsor and Honey Soap, Price's Perfumery, Fashionable and Concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Lilium Aratum, Violet Hair Powder, Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Bear's Grease, Glycerine, Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

Rimmel's Perfumery, Lavender and Florida Water, Asperson assorted Essences, Frangipani, Jockey Club, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of Ramtoola Talub—
8 Cases Gold Label Eau de Cologne.
4 ditto ditto ditto in wicker bottles.

AT 1 P. M.

A well-bred Bay Australian Horse. No vice, goes very quietly in harness, and has been regularly ridden; very fast and a good jumper.

By order of Messrs. L. P. De Souza & Co., Coach-builders, Gowalia Tank Road, on account and at the risk of Purmanandass Jugjeewundass—

One four-horse Brake with hood, blue-painted silk-lined, to match, only one lamp and centre-pole. The other furniture belonging to it is in the possession of the said Purmanandass Jugjeevundass.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao Veneajee Dewadkur, the mortgagor, the following landed property:

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, assessed under No. 42, situate at Hornby Row within the Fort, on the southern side thereof, within the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of ground is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 519, and containing by admeasurement 103 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Thacker Padow Raghowjee, on or towards the west by the property of Goculdass Lilladhur, on or towards the north by the Hornby Row, and on or towards the south by the passage dividing the premises from the house of Suckerwou, widow of the late Hunsraj Hurridass, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gunputrao Vencajee Dewadkur, and are at present in the occupation of the said Gunputrao Vencajee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an English-built four-seated Open Carriage with glass shutters by Holman & Co. of Longacre, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriage, &c, the property of L. Crawford, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater currydishes, cruet, and pickle stands, ice pitcher, waiter, butterpot, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated King's pattern spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mappin Webb, handsomely open-carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, richly open carved circular, pier and work tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, whatnots, chiffoniers, a first-class grand square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, handsome bronze single and four-light hanging argand lamps, rich drawing-room carpets, hatstand, English iron four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, toilet and cheval glasses, teapoys, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Open Carriage with glass shutter, by Holman & Co. of Long Acre.

Sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.

The Plants at G. R. Wilson, Esq., will be SOLD on TUESDAY the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. precisely.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Richly-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Semi-Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, made to order, nearly new, a handsome English-built Light 4-seated Open Carriage by H. Lowell, a do. Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by John Wood & Co., a Grey Brougham Horse, a splendid Collection of Golden and other Ferns, Orchids, Caladiums, Gloxinias, Dracenas, and many other rare Plants in English Flower Pots and Tubs, &c., at the Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c. the property of G. R. Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, handsome set of rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater plates, cruet, pickle, and say frames, ice pitcher, waiter, sets of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as, American telescope dining tables, sideboard, dumbwaiter screens, circular and pier tables, Lady's easy chairs, ebony drawing-room ditto, a handsome centre Ottoman, a first-class mahogany semi-grand piano, by Broadwood and Sons, made expressly for India, nearly new, a rosewood Canterbury, elaborately carved bookcases, made to order, bronze single and double light hanging argand lamps, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, a handsome writing table with Chubb's patent spring locks, a first-rate large fire-proof safe by John Lord and Co., a full size copying press, English brass bedstead, iron painted cots, satinwood reclining couches, wardrobe, clothes press, handsome oak dressing and washing cheval glass articles, cooking utensils, a splendid collection of very rare plants, in English pots and tubs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built Light Open Carriage, by H. Lovell, nearly new.

The Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Mahogany, Walnutwood, Ebony, Papermache, Gilt and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, a pair of subero Oil Paintings (truly valuable) of Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a magnificent Grand Self-playing Organ, splendid Crystal-cut glass, 6, 8, and 54 light Chandeliers by Nash, Tucker's handsome plated 8 and 12 light Argand Lamp, handsome Crystal-cut glass wall Girandoles, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, Elkington's best king and lilly pattern Silverware, and plated 4, 6, 8, and 10 light Candelebra, handsome large Pier Glasses with console tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, handsome China gilt Jars, Flower Pots and Garden Seats, first-rate iron large Safes by Chubbs, Garden Fountains, Elkington's best plated richly engraved Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews.

On MONDAY the 18th, and TUESDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Ramtoola Sullimon & Co., Byculla, next to the Synagogue of the Jews, the whole of the valuable and costly household furniture, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M., the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGING, with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Foreshore.

The Staging will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ............ Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED,

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY,

AND WILL APPEAR IN THEIR INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES ON

THURSDAY EVENING, THE 14th INST.

This celebrated Company are now proceeding on their Tour round the World, meeting everywhere with the greatest success ever achieved by any other Company, giving without intermission two and a-half hours' amusement and instruction, refraining at all times from the slightest approach to vulgarity.

EIGHT BRILLIANT ARTISTES OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY.

THESE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALISTS, DUETTISTS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS, AND HUMOURISTS,

Being specially honoured in their Tour by the following distinguished Patronage:—

SIR GEORGE F. BOWEN, Governor of New Zealand.
VISCOUNT CANTERBURY, Governor of Victoria.
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, Governor of New South Wales.
MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, Governor of Queensland.
CHARLES DU CANE, Esq., Governor of Tasmania.
SIR JAMES FERGUSON, Governor of South Australia.
And other distinguished Patrons.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| DRESS CIRCLE | Rs. 4. |
| STALLS | „ 3. |
| GALLERY | „ 2. |
| PIT | „ 1. |

BUSINESS MANAGER..............Mr. JOHNSON BOYES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11th NOVEMBER.

FIRST GRAND REPRESENTATION.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE.

For full particulars see Monday's Issue.

TICKETS can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE s.s. AUSTRALIA, from SUEZ, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. SIMLA, from Southampton, 10th October 1872.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 8th October 1872.
S.S. BRITANNIA, from Glasgow, 30th September 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the return of Mr. ALFRED D. SAUNDERS from England, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WILLIAM ROY to SIGN our FIRM is CANCELLED.

KING, KING, & Co.

8th November 1872.

TO BE LET, from 1st December 1872, an AIRY BUNGALOW, called "Nepean Lodge," situated on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. William Ramsay, of the Civil Service.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, No. 4.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—For SALE, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, a first rate batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES the property of the well known importers Messrs. W. and J. Learmouth. They consist of superior well matched Carriage Pairs, thorough-bred Horses, and Gentlemen's Hacks.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in HONOUR of the VICEROY'S VISIT, as notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th November 1872.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of the WORKS upon the LOWER SIND DISTRICT of the above RAILWAY which lie south of the Sehwan Hills as far as a point about 2 miles north of Kotree, comprising 73 miles of Railway more or less.

The works consist of—
EARTHWORK.
BRIDGES and CULVERTS.
COLLECTION of BALLAST.
STATION BUILDINGS.
STAFF QUARTERS.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole of the works on this length of 73 miles, or for any smaller length, or for all the works under any one of the above heads, but the "Earthwork" will not be let by itself.

Forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, where also the General Specification of Works, Conditions of Contract, and Plans may be seen daily between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

No tender will be received after 4 P.M. of the 30th instant.

All tenders are to be in sealed covers.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

JOSEPH BONUS, Major R.E.,
Superintending Engineer L. S. D., Indus Valley Railway.

Kurrachee, 2nd November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER. (NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

# FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied b a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

## MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

## NOTICES.

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION IS NOW OPEN, AND COMPRISES ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

BALL DRESSES.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
LACES.
RIBBONS.
TARLATANS.
GRENADINES.
SILKS.
PARASOLS.
BONNETS.
HATS.
POLONAISES.
COSTUMES.
JACKETS.
MARAPOSA PIQUES,
YOSEMITE PIQUES.
SHAWLS.
LACE MANTLES.
BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS.
WOOL PALLIUMS.
CHILDREN'S FROCKS.
VELVETEEN PELISSES.
FRENCH POPLINS.
WOOL SERGES.
BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS OPEN DAILY,

15, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late FRANCIS THELWALL, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, are requested to forward particulars to the Undersigned not later than the Mail leaving Bombay on December 16th.

WALTER H. THELWALL,
101, Abingdon Road, Kensington.

TENDERS for BUILDING the POST OFFICE STABLES will be received by the undersigned up to the 11th instant.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specification may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 5th November 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by us, the Undersigned, under the NAME of KESSOWJEE PITAMBER and COMPANY has been by mutual consent DISSOLVED from the 30th of Asovd Samvat 1928 (the 1st November 1872), and that we KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and MORARJEE TOOLSIDAS, two of the Undersigned, has from THIS DAY commenced to carry on business in partnership under the name of KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS and COMPANY.—Dated this 2nd day of November 1872.

કેશવજી તુલશીદાસ.
*i. e.* KESSOWJEE TOOLSIDAS.
મોરારજી તુલશીદાસ.
*i. e.* MORARJEE TOOLSIDASS.
ઠા૦ પીતાંબર નારણ.
*i. e.* PITAMBER NARON.

## NOTICES.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to GUNPUTRAM JUMNADASS and VADILALL MUNSOOKRAM is CANCELLED.

W. STRIP & Co.

Ahmedabad, 31st October 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1872,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAE, ESQ.

The New and Original Play, written expressly for the Club, entitled,

NOORJEHAN.

Grand Scenic Effects, Costly Dresses, and Beautiful Scenery.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

VISIT OF H.E. THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY AND POONA.

For the information of INTENDING VISITORS to Bombay and Poona, it is hereby notified, that 1st and 2nd Class RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES, issued from the undermentioned Stations to Bombay after the 10th instant and before the 26th idem, will be available for return on any day within those dates:—

SHOLAPORE. POONA. NASSICK.
MUNMAR. NANDGAUM. NAGPORE.
KHUNDWAH. JUBBULPORE.

Also, First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES, issued from the abovenamed Stations and from Bombay to Poona, after the 16th and before the 26th instant, will be available for return on any day between those dates.

E. W. KEILY,
Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF H. E. THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN FROM POONA TO BOMBAY.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will RUN from POONA to BOMBAY on the 13th instant, stopping at the undermentioned Stations for PASSENGERS. Return 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tickets will be ISSUED to PASSENGERS by this train at SINGLE FARES for the DOUBLE JOURNEY as noted below:—

| Stations. | Time. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fares to Bombay. | | |
| Poona ......Dep. | 8-45 / Bombay Time. 8-15 A.M. | 14 3 | 7 1 | 3 3 |
| Kirkee ......Arr. | 9-0 | 13 14 | 6 15 | 3 2 |
| Chinchwud | 9-30 | 13 4 | 6 10 | 2 15 |
| Tullegaum | 10-10 | 12 3 | 6 2 | 2 14 |
| Kurkulla | 10-40 | 11 7 | 5 12 | 2 9 |
| Lanowlee | 11-15 | 10 8 | 5 4 | 2 6 |
| Kurjat | 2-0 P.M. | 9 14 | 4 15 | 2 3 |
| Narell | 2-45 | 5 1 | 2 9 | 1 2 |
| Budlapore | 3-30 | 3 15 | 2 0 | 0 14 |
| Bombay | 6-30 / Bombay Time. 6-0 P.M. | ...... | ...... | ...... |

These TICKETS will be available for RETURN by any Train on any day from the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive.

E. W. KEILY,
Officiating General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th November 1872

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1873.

*UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.*

The first of a series to be HELD in connection with the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of LONDON.

An Exhibition of Art and Art Manufactures will be OPENED in Bombay in February 1873 in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Exhibition will consist of four Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION—Fine Arts.

*Fine Arts applied or not applied to works of utility.*

Class 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colours, Distempers, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, Mosaics, &c.
Class 2.—Sculpture Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials.
Class 3.—Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art.
Class 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of executed Buildings, Studies, and Restorations of existing Buildings and Models.
Class 5.—Designs of all kinds of Decorative Manufacture.
Class 6.—Reproductions, *i. e.*, exact copies of ancient, mediæval and modern pictures, painted in oil, water colours, or reproduced in chromo-lithography, by the Autotype process, Engravings, Photography, &c. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels, copies in plaster and Fictile Ivory, Electrotypes of ancient and modern works of art, &c.

SECOND DIVISION—Manufactures.

Class 1.—Silk and Velvet.
Class 2.—Cotton.
Class 3.—Lace, hand and machine made.
Class 4.—Flax and Hemp Manufactures.
Class 5.—Articles of Clothing, especially Pugrees and Native Shoes.
Class 6.—Tapestry, Embroidery, and Needle-work.
Class 7.—Woven, spun, felted and laid Fabrics (when shown as specimens of printing and dyeing).
Class 8.—Leather and Leather Manufactures, including Saddlery and Harness.
Class 9.—Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair.
Class 10.—Pottery of all kinds, viz., Earthenware, Stoneware, Porcelain, Parian, &c.
Class 11.—Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings, Papier Maché, and general Decorations.
Class 12.—Matting of all kinds, straw and manufactures.
Class 13.—Glass, Stained Glasses used in Buildings, Glass for household purposes.
Class 14.—Jewellery.
Class 15.—Works in precious metals and their imitations.
Class 16.—Horological Instruments.
Class 17.—Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases, &c.
Class 18.—Steel, Native and European Cutlery, Edge Tools, European and Native Arms.
Class 19.—Iron and General Hardware, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Pewter, and General Brazing.
Class 20.—Brass and Copper Manufactures.
Class 21.—Paper in all its Branches.
Class 22.—Trophies of the Chase.

THIRD DIVISION.—Useful and Scientific.

Class 1.—European and Native Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads (models are admissible).
Class 2.—Horticultural Machinery and Products.
Class 3.—Substances used as Food, Agricultural Products, Drysaltery, Grocery, Preparation of Food.
Class 4.—Tobacco and Implements for use of Tobacco.
Class 5.—Cooking and its Science.
Class 6.—Civil and Military Engineering, Cements, and Plasters, Architectural and Building Contrivances, and Tests.
Class 7.—Naval Architecture—
M dels of Native and European Ships and Tackle.
Do. of do. Boats, Barges, and Vessels for commerce, amusement, &c.
Class 8.—Philosophical Instruments and processes depending upon their use.
Class 9.—Chemical substances and products and experiments.
Class 10.—Hydraulic and Experiments—Supply of water.
Class 11.—Use of Electricity.
Class 12.—Uses of Magnetism.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Simple Organic and Inorganic Matter.

Class 1.—Woods of India.
Class 2.—Coals and other Minerals, Marble Stone, Sands, especially with reference to those used in the manufacture of Pottery and Cements.

Communications to be addressed to

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Secretary.

Office, School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay, 17th October 1872.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PORTMANTEAU LOST.—LOST from the lawful custody of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company since THURSDAY, 31st ultimo, one PORTMANTEAU, marked on top "Coghlan" and on sides "W.M.C." The Portmanteau was last seen on the deck of the s. s. Mirzapore, left to be sent to the Custom House by the Company. Any one restoring or giving information of the same will be REWARDED on communicating with the Undersigned.

WILLIAM MANT COGHLAN.

7th November 1872. Tanna.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.

BATTLES, SIEGES, TREATIES, BIOGRAPHY,

AND A LIST OF

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES, FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

PRICE Re. 1. FREE BY POST, Re. 1-2.

BOMBAY.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort,
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th instant, being the GENERAL HOLIDAYS in HONOR of H.E. the VICEROY'S VISIT, notified in the "Government Gazette" of 31st ultimo:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. R. HENSON, Sub Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY, p. Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR COALS—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 6,000 to 7,000 TONS of best WEST or WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COALS on the following terms:—

Contractors to supply Coals for the use of the above Company's Mill, to be delivered free of cost at their premises, situated at Tardeo, and in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Tenderers should state their rates for the supply from January to June 1873, as well as from January to December 1873.

Payment of such supply to be made on the production of Yarn and Cloth.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office in Fort.

Tenders will be received up to 15th November 1872.

The Company will not assign any reason for accepting or rejecting any or the lowest Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY | Rs. 10 8 |
| CALCUTTA | 10 8 |
| MADRAS | 10 8 |
| CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA | 12 0 |

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

*Other Ports will shortly be announced.*

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.
A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.
Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co. Agents

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. THE QUEEN. | H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. |
| THE HIMALAYA CLUB. | THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB. |
| THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. | THE CAWNPORE CLUB. |
| THE SIRHIND CLUB. | THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB. |
| THE BOMBAY CLUB. | THE REFORM CLUB. |
| THE WINDHAM CLUB. | THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. |

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS— | | | Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42* |
| STILL MOSELLES— | | | Rs. 25-8, 34 |
| DRY CHAMPAGNES— | | | Rs. 45*, Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32 |
| Ditto | MAGNUMS— | | Rs. 84 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— | | | Rs. 36*, Rs. 40* |
| SHERRIES— | | | Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, 33, 38 |
| PORTS— | | | Rs. 18*, Rs. 24, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES— | | | Rs. 23* |
| BARSAC— | | | Rs. 17* |
| BREAKFAST CLARETS— | | | Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8 |
| DINNER CLARETS— | | | Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19* |
| AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— | | | Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30* |
| CHAMBERTIN— | Rs. 32*. | MACON— | Rs. 21 |
| NUITS— | Rs. 26. | CHABLIS— | Rs. 26* |
| STEINWEIN— | | | Rs. 20 |
| COGNAC, the best— | | | Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33, Rs. 42 |
| WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. | | RUM— | Rs. 22-8 |
| OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. | | GENEVA— | Rs. 19 |
| LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. | | BITTERS— | Rs. 20, Rs. 24 |
| Ditto | assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— | | Rs. 24 |
| MARSALA—Rs. 16. | | MADEIRA— | Rs. 40 |

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in cask, of 3 dozens. None superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND Co.'s NEW BRAND OF COGNAC at Rs. 18 per dozen, shortly expected per Steamer "AFRICA."

Dean Lane, Oct. 28, 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal | „ | „ | 20 | „ |
| Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal | „ | „ | 29 | „ |
| J. Sandbach & Son's | „ | „ | 24 | „ |
| Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's | „ | „ | 24 | „ |
| M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's | „ | „ | 20 | „ |
| Do. old pale dry | „ | „ | 28 | „ |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts. | „ | „ | 21 | „ |
| Do. ......Qts. | „ | „ | 42 | „ |
| Do. Magnums | „ | „ | 92 | „ |
| Arthur H. Browning's. Qts. | „ | „ | 20 | „ |
| Sandback and Son's | „ | „ | 20 | „ |
| Do. Do. .. Pts. | „ | „ | 11 | „ |
| BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior.. Qts. | „ | „ | 24 | „ |
| Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers | „ | „ | 16 | „ |
| CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien. Qts. | „ | „ | 13 | „ |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co*

| | | Cash Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PALE DINNER | Qts. | 21 8 | 25 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO | „ | 26 0 | 29 0 |
| SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand) | „ | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine) | „ | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*) | „ | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO | „ | 44 0 | 48 0 |

PORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FINE PORT | Qts. | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. | Pts. | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*) | Qts. | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| Do do. | Pts. | 19 0 | 21 0 |

SPARKLING WINES. (CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE; F. Giesler & Co.'s "For India" Brands, in original cases | Qts. | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet's & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" | Qts. | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| JULES MUMM'S *Finest Dry* | Qts. | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| HOCK, Superior Sparkling | Qts. | 32 0 | 36 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine | Qts. | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 21 0 | 23 0 |
| MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling | Qts. | 32 0 | 36 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL" | Qts. | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Do do. | Pts. | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| MOSELLE; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling | Qts. | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White | Qts. | 32 0 | 36 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 18 0 | 20 0 |

STILL RHENISH WINES.

*Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.*

HOCKS.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. Per | Credit. Rs. a. Dozen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOHANNISBERGER | Quarts | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| RUDESHEIMER | Quarts | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | Quarts | 35 0 | 40 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| MARCOBRUNNER | Quarts | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| STEINWEIN, glass jugs | | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| Do. superior old | „ | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| HATTENHEIM | Quarts | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | Quarts | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| ERBACH | Quarts | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| NIERSTEIN | Quarts | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| BODENTHAL | Quarts | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 11 0 | 13 0 |
| LAUBENHEIM | Quarts | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 9 0 | 10 0 |

MOSELLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHARZBERG | Quarts | 32 0 | 36 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| SUPERIOR MOSELLE | Quarts | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 17 0 | 19 |
| MUSCATEL MOSELLE | Quarts | 24 0 | 27 |
| Do. | Pints | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| WINNINGEN | Quarts | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| Do. | Pints | 10 8 | 12 0 |

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 | Qts. | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| MEDOC, vintage 1866 | „ | 14 8 | 16 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861 | Qts. | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE | „ | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Do. | Pts. | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX | Qts. | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Do. Do. | Pts. | 16 0 | 18 0 |

BURGUNDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHABLIS, vintage 1861 | Qts. | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| CHABLIS, vintage 1858 | „ | 21 8 | 24 0 |
| BEAUNE, fine red | „ | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 9 0 | 11 0 |
| POMMARD, full bodied | Qts. | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| POMMARD, superior | „ | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| MACON, superior | „ | 20 0 | 23 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 12 0 | 14 0 |
| CHAMBERTIN, rich | Qts. | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 15 0 | 17 0 |

SAUTERNES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BARSAC, vintage 1861 | Qts. | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861 | „ | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858 | „ | 30 0 | 34 0 |

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a |
|---|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy) | per doz | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| COGNAC FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use) | „ | 16 0 | 18 |
| COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate. | „ | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label | „ | 18 0 | 21 |

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co.. (Limited)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, E. BLANCHY & Co.'s WINES, &c., received direct from Bordeaux:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Cognac, per doz | Rs. 20 |
| Cla. et Medoc | 10 |
| „ St. Julien | 12 |
| Haute Sauternes | 12 |

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

## HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th in tant.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality. TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES and Paper steady.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ₱ sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 85 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,410 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 720 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 232½ |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,210 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 290 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C | 175 nl. |
| 37,090 | 250 | 125 | 3 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 104 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

### PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has been on a small scale, and in prices we have no change to report. The arrival of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur appears to have suspended business, because almost all of the bazaar dealers, being the subjects of His Highness, were present on the occasion. Below we give our closing figures:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings | 40 inch | 39 yds. | 6 lbs. | Rs. 4 3 0 | to Rs. 4 4 0 |
| ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 ,, | ,, 4 11 6 | to ,, 4 12 0 |
| ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8¼ ,, | ,, 5 8 0 | to ,, 5 9 0 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 ,, | ,, 5 0 0 | |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 8 ,, | ,, 5 9 0 | to ,, 5 10 0 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 9 ,, | ,, 6 6 0 | to ,, 6 8 0 |
| ,, Mad'polams | 32 ,, | 24 ,, | 2¾ ,, | ,, 2 0 0 | to ,, 2 0 6 |
| ,, ,, | 32 ,, | 24 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, 2 2 6 | to ,, 2 3 0 |
| ,, ,, | 50 ,, | 22 ,, | 5¼ ,, | ,, 3 11 0 | to ,, 3 11 6 |
| ,, Jacconets | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | 2½ ,, | ,, 2 2 0 | to ,, 2 2 8 |
| ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 20 ,, | 2¼ ,, | ,, 2 6 0 | to ,, 2 6 6 |
| ,, Printers | 26 ,, | 30 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, 2 6 6 | |

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 Pieces Grey Shirtings | 40 in. | 39 yds. | 6 lbs. | Rs. | 4 3 6 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, ,, (fine) | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 6 ,, | ,, | 4 4 6 |
| 500 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 6 ,, | ,, | 4 3 6 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8¼ ,, | ,, | 5 8 6 |
| 1,000 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 ,, | ,, | 4 12 0 |
| 800 ,, ,, White Mulls | 40 ,, | 25 ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | 3 0 0 |
| 200 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | | ,, | 2 8 0 |
| 200 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 24 ,, | | ,, | 2 12 0 |
| 1,200 pairs Grey Dhoturs | 45 ,, | 10 ,, | | ,, | 1 4 6 |
| 2,500 Pieces Printed Muslins | 40 ,, | 10 | | ,, | 1 15 0 |
| 2,500 ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 12 | | ,, | 1 15 0 |
| 5,000 ,, ,, ,, | 36 ,, | 20 | | ,, | 3 14 0 |

### COTTON

The market continues dull, and prices remain quite unchanged. Purchases reported are the following:—

25 candies Old Veerumgaum ... at Rs. 195 to 197 per candy.
50 ,, ,, Dhollera ... ,, ,, 205 ,,
25 ,, ,, Bhownuggur ... ,, ,, 211 ,,

### YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 60 ... 26½ as. per lb.
7,500 ,, Coloured ,, 30 to 60 ... 15 ,, ,,

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd Nov. 1872.

| Open 1,266¼ Miles. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 1,01,625 8 0 |
| Merchandize | 1,46,519 3 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,140 12 0 |
| Earth Trains | 602 8 0 |
| Total Rs. | 2,49,917 15 0 |
| Corresponding week last year open 1,266¼ miles ... Total Rs. | 3,87,292 14 2 |
| Decrease Rs. | 1,37,374 15 2 |

## CALCUTTA.—4TH NOVEMBER.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., large amounts, at Rs. 101-4, and small sums at Rs. 101-6 to 101-8.

5½ per cents. small sums only, at Rs. 110-8 to 110-12.

—In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,420.

National Bank shares at Rs. 107.

East Indian Railway Stock, £500, at Rs. 260 per £20.

# SHIPPING.

## DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton, Cases, Seeds | No ship. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. p. t. nominal. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 10s. p. t. nominal. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 15s. nominal. |
| | Seeds | £1 15s. nominal. |
| Havre | Cotton, Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland Steamers— | Venice | £2 15s. (Jan. & Feb. ship't.) |
| | Trieste | £3. (Jan. & Feb. ship't.) |
| | Liverpool | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. (Jan. & Feb. ship't.) |
| | Havre | £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. (Jan. & Feb. ship't.) |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 5 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 4½ per bale nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 5 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Bangalore (s) | Borne | Sydney, Oct. 8. |
| | Australia (s) | Murray | Suez, Oct. 25. |
| | H. M. S. Serapis | Grant | Queenstown, Oct. 6. |
| | John O'Gaunt | Greig | Calcutta, Sept. 25. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Oorun (s) | Nacoda | Cutch. |
| | Euphrates (s) | Melville | Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The steamer Abyssinia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 5 Viceroy (s) ... London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4 Himalaya (s) ... Calcutta.
Dacca (s) ... Bombay.
5 Viceroy (s) ... Calcutta.

### ADEN.

Oct. 23 Teviot, s.s., Nisbett, Shanghai.
23 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, Southampton, with mail.
23 Jeddah, s.s., McKenzie, Glasgow, passed to Singapore.
23 Lorne, s.s., Butcher, Cardiff.
24 Sunfoo, s.s., Clark, Jeddah.
26 China, s.s., Perrins, Calcutta, with mail.
26 Orchis, s.s., Lucas, Hongkong.
26 Tigre, s.s., Leevintre, Marseilles.
27 Cingalese, s.s., Black, Colombo.
27 Picho, s.s., Rigodit, Shanghai.
28 Cathay, s.s., Dundas, Bombay, with mail.
29 Kwangtung, B. M., s.s., Elton, Suez.
29 Mecca, s.s., Warden, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23 Teviot, s.s., Nisbett, New York.
24 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, Bombay, with mail.
24 Lorne, s.s., Butcher, Colombo.
26 Sunfoo, s.s., Clark, Rangoon.
26 China, s.s., Perrins, Suez.
26 Orchis, s.s., Lucas, London.
27 Tigre, s.s., Leevintre, China.
28 Cathay, s.s., Dundas, Suez, with mail.
30 Australia, s.s., Fabiani, Gibraltar.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 23 Achilles, ship, Turpin, Cardiff.
Oct. 18 Briton, H. M. s. ftr., Fellowes, Guardafui.
27 Cingalese, s.s., Black, Colombo.
27 Picho, s.s., Rigodit, Shanghai.
29 Kwangtung, B. M., s.s., Elton, Suez.
29 Mecca, s.s., Warden, Jeddah.

### MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18 Mail Steamer Cashmere, from Bombay.
23 H. M. S. Nimble, from Bombay.
25 Steamer Calcutta, from Kurrachee.
25 Mail Steamer Euphrates, from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12 Mail Steamer India, to Bombay.
18 Mail Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf.
26 Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf.

### STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via THE SUEZ CANAL.

| NAMES. | TONS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neera | 1397 | Bombay | Oct. 15 |
| Galley of Lorne | 1390 | Penang | Oct. 16 |
| Khedive | 3742 | Bombay | Oct. 17 |
| Calcutta | | Calcutta | Oct. 18 |
| Rinaldo | 1540 | Bombay | Oct. 19 |
| Scindia | 2500 | Calcutta | Oct. 25 |
| Strathclyde | 1951 | Calcutta | Oct. 30 |
| Pekin | 3777 | Bombay | Nov. 2 |
| Dhoollia | 3000 | Calcutta | Nov. 5 |
| Harald Haarfager | 2084 | Rangoon | Nov. 20 |
| Hind | 3200 | Calcutta | Nov. 20 |
| Gresham | 1800 | Calcutta | Dec. 2 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Parker, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bhooj (Nov. 6.)
Robertson, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Agra.
Cowell, Lieutenant, 36th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Dunsmure, Sub-Lieutenant, 36th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Pigott, Lieutenant Colonel, 70th Regiment, to join, from England.
DeLatour, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Battye, Lieutenant-Colonel, Post Master General, to join, from England.
Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Hussars, to join, from England.
Greer, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, to join, from England.
Peile, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to join, from England.
Steele, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Bigge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Montagu, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Army, to join, from England.
Piers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Hart, Lieutenant, Roy l Engineers, to join, from England.
Thomson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Crawford, Captain, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Townsend, Assistant Surgeon, 103rd Regiment, to join, to Seetapore.
Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, Bengal, to join, to Allahabad.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 5.)

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Charles Falkiner MacCartie, to be Asst. to the Collr. and, Mag. of the Kistna District.

Mr. Gabriel Stokes, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara.

Mr. Frederick Edward Gibson, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore.

Mr. James Acworth Davies, to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah.

A. O. Hayne, U. S., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Madras, 6 months s. c.

C. W. W. Martin, C. S., Asst. Collr. Trichinopoly—between 15th and 20th Oct., by s. s. Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj. Genl. Richard Hamilton, of the S. C., to be a Divisional Commander, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj. Genl. G. DeSausmarez, or until further orders.

The appointment in G. O. G. 27th Aug. 1872, No. 200, of Bt. Lt. Col. Robert Crosse Stewart, H. P., late Her Majesty's 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., to be Adjt. Genl., has been approved by Her Majesty's Government.

Lt.-Col. Napier George Campbell, R. A., to be Supt. of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, vice Lt.-Col Henegan transferred to Bengal; but to continue to act as Supt. of the Gun Powder Manufactory during the absence of Col. R. Cadell on other duty, or until further orders.

Maj. Thomas Ignatius Maria Hog, R. A., Commsy. of Ord., 3rd class, to act as Supt. of the Gun Carriage Manufactory during the absence of Lt. Col. N. G. Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Charles Doyle Anderson Straker, R. A. to act as Commy. of Ord., 3rd Class, vice Maj. Hog, on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. the Hon. Horace Miles Hobart, H. M.'s 103rd Foot, to do duty with the Rt. Hon. the Govr's Body Guard, without prejudice to his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 1054, of the 11th Oct. 1872, the Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Brigr. Genl. on the undermentioned officer:—

Bt. Lt.-Col. Robert Crosse Stewart, H. P., late Her Majesty's 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., Adjt.-Genl.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. A. Drury, of the S.C., Comdt., N. I. Depot, Palaveram, on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

Surg. H. King, A.B. and M.B., Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Medical College, and Assay Master, on furlough on private affairs for 18 months.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

Major R. K. Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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## *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

GRANDE FETE MUSICALE,

IN

THE TOWN HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 18TH NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT TO BOMBAY OF HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD NORTHBROOK,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

AND

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR.

SIGNOR MARRAS

HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE HIS LAST

CONCERT IN INDIA

[BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.]

The PROGRAMME will contain many New Pieces:—Sir M. Costa's Grand Quartette, 'HONOUR and GLORY'; Selection from Verdi's new Opera, 'AIDA'; Gounod's new Melody, 'THE MAID OF ATHENS' and 'GALLIA'; Bellini's Coro, 'SONNAMBULA'; Handel's celebrated Air, 'ANGEL EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR'; Donizetti's 'SPIRITO GENTIL'; Verdi's 'MISERERE'; Rossini's 'GIORNO D'ORROR'; Schubert's 'ADIEU'; Pinsuti's new Quartetto, 'I CANTATORIE'; Mozart's 'DON GIOVANNI'; and by desire Marras' new Song, 'EDENLAND'; Mendelssohn's 'GRAND FANTASIE; &c., &c., &c.

An early application for SOFA STALLS and RESERVE SEATS is particularly requested in order to prevent disappointment, and the Numbers will be given according to the order of application. The Plan of the Room may be seen, and TICKETS to be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. in the Fort, and of SIGNOR MARRAS, 73, Malabar Hill.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| SOFA STALLS | Rs. 10 each. |
| RESERVED SEATS (numbered) | ,, 6 ,, |
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| BACK SEATS | ,, 2 ,, |
| SECOND PLACES | ,, 1 ,, |

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** A number of students of the School of Arts write to us to disclaim any connection with some letter which has appeared in the *Times of India*, but to insert their disclaimer would be to give the matter too much importance.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BILLON—October 4th, at No. 3, Manicktulla, in the suburbs of Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Benjamin H. Billon, of a son.

ELPHICK—October 28th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J. E. Elphick, Esq., V.S.R.A., of a daughter.

BROUGHTON—November 4th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Delves Broughton, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

DAWN—November 5th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr. W. F. Dawn, of a son.

HUMBLE—November 5th, at Manickpore, the wife of E. B. Humble, Esq., C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BERESFORD—NEWTON—November 4th, at Christ's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. Percy Nicholas, Charles Edward Beresford, of Delhi, to Kate, eldest daughter of S. B. Newton, Esq., C.E., Cawnpore.

DEATH.

HOSTE—October 28th, at Dera Ismail Khan, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dashwood Hoste, Commandant 6th Punjab Infantry.

# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

THE signs of increasing excitement which appear in Bombay at present must be interesting to a contemplative mind; and the constant firing of salutes and arrival of Chiefs notify the swelling of the crowd of notables which is to welcome the Viceroy. It was the Duke of Wellington, we think, who complained that after the occupation of Paris by the allies he ran against a Prince at every street corner. Bombay, however, is even better off in that respect in the estimation of some people. We heard of a Parsee house agent, the other day, sending a message to a European gentleman, who was looking out for a house, that he could not see him because he was "engaged in particular business "with some Kings." To be able to talk of our visitors as "some Kings" must be exceedingly gratifying, but it also indicates that Kings are rather more plentiful than blackberries in the streets of this city just at present. The Burra Chotas, of course, are in a high state of activity and delight at the occupation and exaltation which the Viceroy's visit promises to provide for them, and it is to be hoped they will be fully gratified for once in their lives.

INQUIRIES have been made of late in regard to the doings of the Committee which, at the suggestion of the Supreme Government, was appointed to inquire into the traffic estimates of the Carwar Railway. People are curious to know whether the Committee has not finished its inquiry and whether its report may soon be expected to appear or not. Now that the Duke of Argyll has positively declared that he will not sanction the construction of the Carwar Railway until it can be proved that it will be remunerative, the judgment of the Bombay Committee appointed to inquire into the traffic estimates has become of more importance than ever; and we understand that its members have been meeting very frequently of late and have had some long sittings. We do not, however, look for any very immediate report from this Committee, because, at the suggestion, as we understand, of the Supreme Government, the sphere of its inquiry has been considerably enlarged. Originally the Committee was appointed only to inquire into the estimated returns on a railway from Carwar to Gudduck, on the expenditure which would be required to improve the port of Carwar, and on the amount of trade which the proposed railway would probably transfer to that port from other ports in the neighbourhood. When the Committee was appointed in the end of August last, we ventured to point out that it was a mistake to confine its inquiries to these points after the exposure which had been made in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the estimates for the construction of the Carwar-Gudduck line, and in face of the well known facts in regard to the expense of constructing the railways up the Thull and Bhore Ghauts and the cost of the railway over the level plain from Veerumgaum to Wudwan. We are glad to learn that the Government—whether it be the Supreme or Local Government—has, on second thoughts, also taken this view of the subject, and has enlarged the powers of the Committee so as to include an inquiry into the estimates for the construction of the railway, and into collateral matters which may throw light upon the advisability of constructing the line at present. Looking at all the circumstances now, he would be a sanguine man who would believe that there is much chance of the Carwar-Gudduck line being constructed for years to come. The sanguine man, however, would not be far wrong if he concluded that there is some chance of a line being constructed from Bellary to Carwar. The Madras merchants and Government are moving actively in favour of that project, and Bombay, for the sake of its own interests as well as those of the Presidency in general, might do well to bestir itself in favour of a North to South line down the valley of the Krishna.

THE position of England and Russia in regard to Central Asia is a subject of such immense national importance that every public writer ought to approach it with conscientiousness and caution. In our issue of Wednesday we alluded to the fact that Russia is determined not to allow any opposition of the Afghans to prevent it pushing its line of communication on to the frontier of British India. Russia in Afghanistan is well fitted to remind Englishmen of the ominous phrase *Hannibal ante foras*; but a more general view of the relative positions of England and Russia might compel the historical analogy to be drawn between Carthage and England on the one side and Rome and Russia on the other. The African republic which for so long disputed with Rome the empery of the ancient world, had, superficially at least, more resemblance to modern England than to Russia. It was essentially a commercial State, especially during the period of its greatest glory, though also of such a combative character that it very nearly prevailed in its struggle with the Latin Power; and it was for long mistress of the only sea the command of which was of any importance at the period when it flourished. The analogy between Rome and Russia again is far from perfect, yet it holds good in many essentials, as in the relationship of a warlike patriciate to an immense serfdom, in its great military districts lying beyond its own proper boundaries, and in the general character of its rule. It is fortunate, however, that the analogies we have referred to are not quite complete. Æneas overcame Dido, though not exactly by the arts of war, and the Scipios were more than a match for Hamilcar and his more famous son; but it may be hoped there is a strength in England which will enable it, if not to overcome all its rivals, yet to hold its own against them. Nations, however, are destroyed by the arts of peace as well as by the arts of war, and it is usually more easy to ruin a commercial nation than one which depends for its greatness on the extent and the productiveness of its land. We have seen lately in the case of France how great is the recuperative power of a people whose wealth depends mainly upon their land, while the utter and continued prostration of many once great commercial States has shown how dangerous is the position of a commercial State and how great are the evils "which opulence departed leaves behind." Of how many nations may it once have been said, as Dryden did of the Dutch,

> "For them alone the heavens had kindly heat,
> In eastern quarries ripening precious dew;
> For them the Idumean balm did sweat
> And in hot Ceylon spicy forests grew."

Great as is the power of Britain it does well do keep in mind the fate of its predecessors who have held the keys of the East, and the fact that great wealth is a temptation to the spoiler quite as much as it may be a safeguard to the country which is in possession of it.

Hence it is, whether it can now be prevented or not, that the approach of Russia to the frontier of British India and its determination to push on its line of communication through Afghanistan are matters of great importance to Great Britain. With Russia touching on our northern frontier, and with the great lines of railroad completed which she proposes to construct in Central Asia, would not the position of India in the East be very much dependent on the forbearance of Russia? And is it all safe for Great Britain to allow its empire in the East to pass into such a state of dependence? Such a triumph of Russia means the destruction of Mohammedanism as a power, and Mohammedanism at present is the most effective ally that England would be likely now to have in a conflict with Russia. We have already alluded to an article by Herr Marthe, in the German Periodical *Am neuen Reich* on the approaching collision between Russia and England in Asia, and as he is of opinion that neither power has much to apprehend from such a collision, we have turned with some curiosity to see what he says on what he calls the political-military side of the subject. The chief assuring consideration which he gives us is that when the boundaries of Russia and England in Asia come together, both powers will be found to have so much to lose from a conflict with each other, that both will be careful not to induce the other to throw off the gloves. A similar observation however might have been as justly made in regard to the late conflict between France and Germany, and to that in the United States of America, and, indeed, of at least half the conflicts, ending in great wars, which history records. It would be very weak in a great nation to depend upon any such safeguard, and, as a matter of fact, it is quite a doubtful supposition to allege that the material interests of Russia will forbid its going to war with Great Britain. As war is often conducted, as it has been conducted of late, and as, in all probability, Russia would conduct it, the question as to whether a war with England would be of material benefit to Russia would turn entirely on the settlement of the question as to whether Russia would be successful in the conflict or not. Such a war would no doubt be a case of *væ victis*, but there is not much reason to believe that the result would be anything like a drawn battle.

But Herr Marthe has another arrow to his bow, for he believes, or shall we say fancies, that a war between Russia and England would involve so many States in it and such tremendous consequences, that it could never come off. "Could such a war," he asks, "be localized? "Would the strife not break out along the whole "line in Europe and in Asia? Would China "(the great sick man of Asia, to whom the "Russian and the English doctors have already "given so many bitter pills, but the Russian "the bitterest), not be involved in the conflict, "and likewise the sick man of Europe? "How would the other European powers and "even America act in this burning of the world? "Would not the whole world of Islam join in "the uproar? . . . Not England alone but also "Russia would risk much by such an encounter, "and certainly more and more the more it had "annexed in Central Asia." We think such a war could be localised, just as easily as other great wars have been, and certainly so far as Europe and America are concerned. And if it were not localised in Asia it would be very doubtful whether that would be of any advantage to England. It might be at present, while the Khanates are as yet unsubdued or only partially subdued, while Mohammedanism as a power in the world is still strong and while the Russian communications in Central Asia are far from being either completed or safe. A war along the whole line in Asia would be far better for England than a localised war, but if there be no conflict now that will not be the case a very few years after this; and it is that consideration which gives such tremendous importance to the Central Asian Question as it stands at present before us.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. E. J. REED, late Chief Naval Constructor to the British Admiralty, and Captain Dicey are competitors for public appreciation in their designs to banish sea sickness from the Channel passage. Mr. Reed proposes to build steamers of larger dimensions than those of the famous Holyhead Packets, but with a draft of 7ft. only. Engines nominally of 750 H.P. to work up to 4,600 H.P. a speed of 20 miles an hour is confidently promised for these boats. "They will be provided," says Mr. Henry Bessemer in a letter to the *Times*, "with a spacious saloon of 50ft. in length, by 30ft. broad, and with a height of 20ft., and be thoroughly well lighted and ventilated. At each end of the saloon there will be four private rooms for ladies, and the same number for gentlemen, the whole being surmounted by a promenade deck of 70ft. in length at a height of 7ft. above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The whole of these rooms and the raised promenade deck will be so constructed that a 'steersman' can by means of powerful hydraulic apparatus govern and sustain the whole structure so completely and quietly, that the passengers will not be subjected in the roughest weather to a greater amount of motion than is felt in an ordinary railway carriage; each of the rooms and the promenade deck will be at all times accessible by a broad staircase free from motion and of most easy ascent, so that passengers may enjoy the fresh sea breeze on the quiet, level promenade deck, or, if the weather is unfavourable, descend to the saloon below. The arrangements for the transfer of luggage to and from the vessel are such as to prevent the possibility of injury to it in any way, while it will save much time in its transhipment; and, generally, I may state that the object kept steadily in view in the design and arrangement of these vessels is the greatest possible comfort and convenience of the passengers, the rapidity of transit, and, above all, the prevention of that dreaded malady, sea-sickness, with all its attendant horrors both to the victims themselves and to their scarcely less fortunate fellow-passengers." Captain Dicey relies upon a double keel, and sufficient funds have been provided to build a vessel after his design, which is said to have met with the hearty approval of competent professional critics. The principle of the Ceylon out-rigger and the double boat of the Fiji Islands is that by which the inventor hopes to overcome the horrors of the short passage: any design for a spacious seaworthy boat of sufficient dimensions to counteract the "chop" of the waves, and adequate power to shorten the passage to 90 or 100 minutes, should bring fortune as well as fame to its author.

THE orders of the Government of India on the failure of the Saugor barracks constitutes one of the most important papers issued by the P. W. Department since Lord Mayo's celebrated manifesto against incompetent architects and doctored lime in connection with the Allahabad palatial structures. We trust that Lord Northbrook's Government has exercised a wise discretion in the comparative mildness of its censure and the apparently disproportionate moderation of punishment awarded to the principal accessible culprits in the waste of this last seventeen lakhs of rupees.

The Saugor barracks, now condemned and recommended by a competent and impartial committee to be abandoned, were piled up at a cost of £166,000. The magnitude of this waste will open the eyes of some of our home readers, and will certainly attract the severe regard of Mr. Fawcett and ought to do that of Mr. Ayrton.

Captain Faber, R.E., who was Executive Engineer on the works from the commencement until the spring of 1868, is declared in the autumn of 1872 to have been clearly unfit for the duties which he had to perform. Mr. Fitzjames, who appears to have been Executive Engineer in 1869, receives high praise for his determination in bringing certain faults of construction to the notice of his superior officers, undeterred by the snubs, for the administering of which Mr. Superintending Engineer Armstrong now undergoes rebuke.

These superiors have their meed of tribulation to bewail. Mr. Crawford Campbell, now Engineer in Chief of the Indus Valley Line, with rank of Superintending Engineer, first grade, is reduced for twelve months to the second grade. Colonel Pollard, R.E., who was Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces, undergoes a corresponding reduction from second to third grade of Chief Engineers. Others, who would naturally fall equally under the displeasure of His Excellency in Council, escape by death or retirement.

Without reference to the lunatic who originated the proposal to remove the British soldier from his comfortable old-fashioned quarters to a "Splendour" he did not want, the upper storey of which was uninhabitable during the day in the hotter stations, and whose very aspect, like that of a modern orphanage or lunatic asylum, forbade the idea of human beings ever making themselves at home in it, we can find some reasons for moderation in visiting with censure and degradation the officers appointed to carry out the folly of one high in office, to whom the protestations of the press were as idle breath.

When Government had £10,000,000 to spend on barracks, instead of entrusting this outlay to professional architects and English contractors, they preferred placing it in the capacious maw of the Public Works Department, as they are doing with the expenditure on State Railways at this day. The department committed the work to honest hands so far as Colonel Pollard and Mr. Campbell are concerned; but what about the capacity of either? Is it not evident that those gentlemen, equally with Captain Faber, were "clearly unfit for the duties" which they had to perform? Colonel Pollard is notably a mere office man, though now the chief adviser of the Panjab Government on railway matters! Mr. Crawford Campbell again is specially a railway engineer, and it would be as irrational to expect architectural skill from a gentleman of his antecedents as it would be to call upon a house painter, carver and gilder to execute an altar piece in a high style of art. The fault lies in the overweening self-sufficiency of the Public Works Department, so dear to the heart of General Sir Richard Strachey. Lord Northbrook must relentlessly overhaul that department, and let his first step be to ascertain as a fact that appointments and promotions are given with sole regard to the public interests, and that those responsible for appointments should look to the fitness and not to the "rank, position or pecuniary emoluments of the officers from whom they have to make their selections." The firm but moderate vigour of the course adopted by Government will inspire respect and command attention throughout the Department. The oracle will not have spoken in vain.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SIR J. DUKE COLERIDGE AT LIVERPOOL.

## FOREIGN.

### AMERICA.

LONDON, 8TH NOVEMBER.

H. H. the Maharajah Holkar has sent Rs. 25,000 to the East India Association, accompanied by a letter eulogising the labours of the Association in the behalf of India.

Sir James Duke Coleridge, addressing the Liverpool Institute on Education, said, with regard to the religious question, that moderation and sacrifices were necessary. He afterwards delivered a speech on the laudatory measures of the Government and declared that the Home Rule idea was absurd and impracticable.

All gold arrivals are being taken to Berlin.

BERLIN, 8TH NOVEMBER.

The Prussian Government are preparing a new project for the re-organisation of districts, and are taking measures to ensure its passing.

The provinces of Marne and Haute Marne have been evacuated.

NEW YORK, 7TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. Secretary Fish will resign on the 4th of March.

OBITUARY.—General Mead, United States Army.

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quieter and weaker.

Fair Dhollera 7d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ... £8,375,000. Increase £ 62,500.
Bills discounted ... £20,875,000. Decrease £625,000.
Bullion ... £19,875,000. ,, £250,000.

### AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE Exhibition has been opened; there is a successful display of products.

The Melbourne Cup was won by Quack. 33,000 persons were present at the race.

Parliament in New South Wales has been opened. Several important measures are promised.

MR. GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES has been gazetted a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE Hon. Mr. B. H. Ellis, member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, arrived by yesterday's mail steamer from England.

THE Hon. Vembaukem Ramiengar, C.S.I., and the Hon. Goday Narayen Gajaputtee Rao have been re-appointed additional members of the Madras Legislative Council.

IT is understood that Mr. H. B. Muir, of the firm of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., of London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, has been elected a director of the Alliance Bank, Limited.

WE learn from Aden that H. M. S. Briton remains at that port to take Sir Bartle Frere and suite to Zanzibar. The first arrangements proposed are said to be a solemn treaty putting down the slave-trade. It was cold at Aden when the mail steamer left, and a blanket at night was found necessary.

RECOMMENDING the appointment of an Inspector-General of Volunteers, the *Englishman* holds that it would be a measure of true economy, ensuring that the money now paid by the country for the support of the movement should be judiciously laid out, and securing a compact valuable organization instead of isolated bodies of armed men, in some places good, in others little better than a rabble.

A FEW months ago the Gaekwar of Baroda, through his solicitor in Bombay, asked the opinion of an eminent counsel here whether he could adopt any legal proceedings against the newspaper editor who published articles about the affairs at Baroda. We are told that His Highness was advised that for his own sake he should take no notice of the articles, and instead pay strict attention to the affairs of his State.

THE following notification is published in a *Gazette* Extraordinary, dated Friday, 8th November—"In continuation of Government Notification published in the Bombay *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the 26th July 1872, dated 26th July last, the Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to notify, for general information, that the Firman privilege under which Portuguese goods have hitherto been permitted to be exported from Surat at the uniform rate of 2½ per cent. duty, will cease from and after 8th December 1872."

THE following extract from the *Times*' Victorian correspondent's letter, dated Melbourne, 14th August, which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, October 1st, 1872, will be read with interest in India, where the gauge question is still unsettled. "A remarkable change in the views of our Lower House has served to illustrate the use of the Upper, to which our self-styled Liberals object as a mischievous obstruction. In considering the extension of our railway system in November, 1871, the Assembly, yielding to a popular cry for cheap construction and to the recommendations of the Press, determined, in opposition to the decidedly expressed opinion of Mr. Higginbotham, the engineer in chief, to make the new lines on a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, instead of continuing the former of 5 ft. 3 in. The Council, after hearing the evidence of the engineer and others, refused to pass the Construction Bill without a clause requiring the assent of both Houses to any change from the old gauge. The Assembly disagreed with the amendment, and the matter remained in abeyance until this Session. In the interval, our Agent-General had collected the opinions of eminent engineers from different parts of the world, which supported Mr. Higginbotham's view. The matter has been again discussed, and the Assembly reversed its former judgment by a majority of 42 to 10 against the break of gauge. The new lines are now being constructed on the 5 ft. 3 in gauage."

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE NATIVE PRINCES.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired from the Esplanade Saluting Battery at half-past 3 P.M. yesterday, on the departure of His Excellency the Governor from Government House, Parell, on a visit to the following, among other Chiefs and Sirdars at present in Bombay:—The Hon. Gunputrao Gungadhur *alias* Tatya Saheb, Chief of Meeruj; Dhonderao Chintamon, Chief of Sanglee; Luxshumanrao Madhow *alias* Anna Saheb, Chief of Meeruj, represented by his son; Ramchundrarao Gopal *alias* Appa Saheb, Chief of Jumkhundee; Gunputrao Hurryhur *alias* Bapoo Saheb, younger Chief of Koorundwar; Venayekrao Gunput *alias* Bhawoo Saheb of Sanglee; Mulharao, Chief of Jowar; Abdool Kashim Khan Saheb, brother to the late Nawab of Savanoor; and Abdool Cureem Khan Saheb, brother to the late Nawab of Savanoor.

On Wednesday afternoon last, His Excellency, accompanied by the Private Secretary and an aide-de-camp, with the usual escort from the body-guard, returned visits to the following Sirdars of the Deccan:—Luxumon Maharoodra Swamee of Chaful; Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I.; Moro Rughoonath Dhumdheray; Rughoonathrao Vithul, C.S.I., Chief of Vinchoor; Madhowrao Vithul Vinchoorkur; and Khunderao Wishwanath Rastia.

The 21st Regiment N.I. will furnish a complete company as a guard of honour with drums, fifes, and colours, under the command of a British officer, to parade in full dress at Government House, Parell, at 8-15 A.M. to-day. His Excellency will receive visits from several of the Rajahs and Chiefs, the principal among them being His Highness the Rao of Kutch.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18TH OCTOBER.

ABOUT 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 18th Oct. on board. The Australia sailed from Suez on the 25th inst. at 1-30 P.M., arrived at Aden on 31st inst., and left on the same day at 4-30 P.M. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

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| Miss Bagley. | Col. Dumbleton. |
| Mr. Lushington and two Misses Lushington. | Rev. G. H. Rouse. |
| Dr. and Mrs. Mills. | Mr. W. Hay. |
| Major and Mrs. Hawthorne. | Mrs. Bolle de Lassalle. |
| Miss Tyler. | Mrs. Scovell. |
| Mrs Armstrong. | Mr. Yates. |
| Major Biggs. | Mr. H. B. Elliott. |
| Dr. Carey. | Mr. and Mrs. West. |
| Col. and Mrs. Rawlins and Mr. J. Rawlins, two infants, and European female servant. | Mr. Greer. |
| Col. and Mrs. Bolton. | Mr. Lyall. |
| Col. and Mrs. Piers and child. | Major Montagu. |
| Miss Janson. | Mr. Gostling's native male servant. |
| Mr. J. R. Bewcastle. | Mr. Tuson. |
| | Mr. E. Smith (Chief Engineer P. & O. Co.'s service.) |

FROM VENICE.

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|---|---|
| Col. and Mrs. Thomson. | Mr. Frew. |
| Mr. and the Hon'ble Mrs. Arthur and European female servant. | Mr. Stratford. |
| Mr. J. W. Ross. | Major Boulderson. |
| Hon'ble Justice Jackson and Mr. Cecil Jackson. | Mr. Barrow. |
| Mr. Clarz. | Mr. Hughes. |
| Mr. Turnbull. | Mr. J. F. Hoar. |
| Lieut and Mrs. Hart. | Miss Kinlock. |
| Mr. Spink. | Mr. and Mrs. Probyn. |
| Col. Kemball. | Hon'ble B. H. Ellis. |
| | Col. Peile. |
| | Mr. J. Moore. |
| | Col. Pigott. |

FROM ANCONA.—Captain de Laubour.

FROM BRINDISI.

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|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, child, and ayah. | Mr. Foote. |
| Col. Moore. | Mr. Steinthal and friend. |
| Col. and Mrs. Battye. | Mr. Shaw. |
| Mr. Creswell. | Mr. Multhamp. |
| Mr. Eisenlohr. | Mr. Dooley. |
| Miss Dumbell. | Mr. de Clipperher. |
| Mr. A. Parker. | Mr. Coen. |
| Mr. Andreas. | Mr. W. Grant. |
| Mr. Lindsay. | Mr. W. Taylor. |
| Mr. Somerville. | Mrs. Cockerell, infant, and European female servant. |
| Colonel and Mrs. Steele. | Mr. C. Denbow. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Ward. | Mr. W. J. Stewart. |

FROM SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Diefenbach and friend. | Mr. Holmes (3rd Officer P. & O. Co.'s service.) |
| Mr. Doering. | |

FROM ADEN.—Four deck passengers.

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

IT would appear that we were a little premature in announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy intended to live in camp on the Esplanade, and that that camp was to be set down between the Money School and the Queen's Statue. Lord Northbrook will stay either at Malabar Point or Parell, but will not adopt the course (which we thought extraordinary at the time we mentioned it) of having his *cubiculum* under canvas. For some reason the idea of placing the huge Durbar tent and its attendant small fry on the maidan close to the Bombay Cricket Club's ground has been abandoned; but it cannot be denied that in choosing the Oval just in front of the new Secretariat, and within the Rotten Row, the officials in charge of the tent arrangements have selected the best spot in Bombay for such a purpose. The Durbar tent is open to the sea-breeze at all times, and its surroundings—the handsome buildings of Frere town in the immediate vicinity, the abundant foliage of the Marine Lines as a background, and the bay and Malabar Hill in the distance—are sure to have a telling effect upon His Excellency and the Native Chiefs who meet to do him honour. This tent, said to be the largest in the world, was not erected in all its snowy plenitude without a considerable deal of labour. On Thursday 350 calasees and sepoys were engaged in raising it, under the superintendence of Captain Grant, Deputy Quartermaster General, who has come down from Allahabad to look after the camp equipage of His Excellency; and as the hive of fellows arranged and pulled the maze of ropes, and propped the tremendous mass of canvas until it was secured, the sight was one which was entirely novel in Bombay. The design of the camp, if we may so call it, is very simple, and we believe is precisely similar to that which was adopted at the Race-course in Calcutta on the occasion of the grand durbar at which Lord Mayo invested the Duke of Edinburgh with the insignia of the exalted order of the Star of India. Standing with his back to the bandstand and the face set to the Rotten Row, the spectator may see two lines of tents stretching for a considerable distance up the Oval, and at the end they are almost connected by the great Durbar tent which stretches across at right angles to the Back Bay road. The tents (numbering sixteen) on either side are to be used for the accommodation of the Knights of the Order, the Judges, the Grand Master, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, &c. The Durbar tent, which is 136 feet long by 46 wide in the interior, is flanked right and left by two tents, and behind it there will be another canvas projection. On the installation day a "shamyana," 46 ft. by 82, will be stretched across the entrance to the lane of tents, and visitors to witness the ceremony will require to proceed under this. Captain Grant has nearly completed his arrangements now, and as the camp is extremely pretty, and the Durbar tent is a wonder, the little canvas city which he has erected is worth a visit.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

A GENERAL ORDER issued from the Horse Guards directs that in future wines, spirits, &c., are not to be taken on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships by officers, soldiers, or their families without the written consent of the captain commanding the ship, and officers proceeding in command of troops are, as far as possible, to see that this regulation is carried out. Should permission be granted, the liquors are to be stowed in the spirit room until the troops disembark.

### THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 18.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 18th October 1872.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Captain Cecil Alfred Hughes retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert Steen Gray resigns his Commission as Adjutant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

5th Lancers, Alexander Erskine Rothney, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. H. Hutchinson, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

10th Hussars, Welby Francis Montrésor, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. E. Frederick, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872.

The Honorable James Pearse Napier to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant D. R. W., Earl of Mayo, transferred to the Grenadier Guards. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Quartermaster John Hill James retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

11th Hussars, Livingston Thompson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. S. Black, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Riding-Master William Matthews retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

18th Hussars, Iver MacIvor, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Surgeon-Major Benjamin Tydd, from the 23rd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major Edward Gilborne, promoted on the Staff. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Staff Surgeon Alexander Dudgeon Gulland, M D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Edward Schaw Protheroe, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander William Duke, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Augustin Oliver Applin, promoted on the Staff. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Henry Rich, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant James Devereux Bowly is placed on the Temporary Reserved List. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant William Thomas Wilson resigns his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the undermentioned Officers to be made permanent:—

Henry Waugh Renny-Tailyour. Dated 23rd July, 1870.
James Taylor Johnston. Dated 23rd July, 1870.
William Frederick Noel Noel. Dated 23rd July, 1870.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Charles George Henry Cadogan retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy and Lieutenancy. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Henry Charles Adolphus Frederick William Aldenburg-Bentinck to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain F. R. Eyre, promoted. Dated 14th August, 1872.

2nd Foot, Captain Charles Edward Ilderton, from the 63th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. A. Crawford, who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

4th Foot, Lieutenant Edward William Stokes to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant J. H. MacEwen, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872.

5th Foot, Major George Carden to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. C. Bartley, retired upon full-pay. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Major Norman Macdonald to be Major, vice Carden. Dated 5th October 1872.

Lieutenant Herbert Silverthorne Williams to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Macdonald. Dated 5th October, 1872.

7th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant William Ames to be Quartermaster, vice Charles M'Lagan, deceased. Dated 19th October, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Denis John Hawkins, from the 105th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. Morrison, who exchanges. Dated 13th August, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles David Ferrior, from the 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. Barne, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

15th Foot, Lieutenant William James Franks retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Hoyle Oddie to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. J. Franks. Dated 19th October, 1872.

17th Foot, Hugh Martin Short, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F. T. Blackley, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

23rd Foot, Staff Surgeon Sydney Alder to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Benjamin Tydd, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 19th October, 1872.

24th Foot, Captain Arthur Coleman Hallowes retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

25th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Alfred George Streatfeild Beadnell, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. C. Newman, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

32nd Foot, Captain Richard Nathaniel Cartwright Foll retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

34th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Cecil Clayton to be Captain, vice R. J. P. Leeson, retired. Dated 21st September, 1872.

40th Foot, Major the Honourable Frederick Le Poer Trench retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant Michael Harmond Daulton Thunder, from half-pay, late 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. T. Le Breton Pipon, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Henry Kennett Cavaye, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Robert Charles Dighton Wilson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. Martin, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

41st Foot, Lieutenant Constantine Trent Pulteney Champion-Crespigny retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October 1872.

42nd Foot, Captain William Thomas Thompson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

43rd Foot, Lieutenant William McNeile Cairns to be Captain, vice H. W. Cuppage, retired. Dated 21st September, 1872.

Walter Francis Courtenay Chichele Plowden, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Richard Turner, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Alexander Peter Grant, who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Mogg, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant John Guyse Sparke, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M. H. Taylor, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant William Boxwell, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Basil Edward Spragge, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Roderick William MacLeod, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

57th Foot, The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant Charles John Matthews to be antedated to the 20th August, 1872.

65th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Espine Charles Robert Ward to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Williams, deceased. Dated 19th October, 1872.

66th Foot, Quartermaster Thomas Glover Gilby retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

67th Foot, Lieutenant George Cadell Dobbs, from 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant Halkett Francis Jackson, from 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

De Lacy Dayrell Passy, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lawrence James on Torrie, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles Edward Dwyer to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Frank Potter, from the 52nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain Henry Shepherd, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 10th November, 1872.

68th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Clifton Hood to be Captain, vice A. P. Rogers, retired. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Captain Robert Alexander Crawford, from the 2nd Foot, to be Captain, vice C. E. Ilderton, who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

71st Foot, Lieutenant Henry Charles Duncombe retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 5th October, 1872.

78th Foot, Assistant-Surgeon William Johnston, M.D., to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Nugent Wade, who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

79th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Ramsay Maitland retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Captain Henry Currie to be Supernumerary, on being appointed Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Dunbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 18th September, 1872.

80th Foot, Paymaster Hillier Givins resigns his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

82nd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Richard Solly Flood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel D. Watson, retired upon full-pay. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Sidney Hand to be Major, vice Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel Flood. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Lieutenant John Leonard Greenwell O'Brien to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Hand. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Colour-Sergeant Thomas Bayley to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant O'Brien. Dated 19th October, 1872.

89th Foot, Lieutenant William Sealy to be Captain, vice J. A. Barstow, retired. Dated 11th September, 1872.

98th Foot, Henry Herbert Powis, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. B. Havelock, transferred to the 101st Foot. Dated 19th October, 1872.

102nd Foot, Major Henry Joseph Jepson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., retired upon half-pay. Dated 5th October, 1872.

Captain Edward Dunbar to be Major, vice H. J. Jepson. Dated 5th October, 1872.

104th Foot, Quartermaster James Warwick retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

105th Foot, Lieutenant Reginald James Morrison, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D. J. Hawkins, who exchanges. Dated 13th August, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Ernest Edward Swaine, from the Ceylon Rifles, to be Lieutenant, vice J. McLean Urquhart, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Quartermaster Thomas Hughes resigns his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

109th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Alred Bacon Hibgame, from the 9th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. S. Mordaunt, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Augustus Fyers, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Clerk to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Alexander, retired. Dated 11th September, 1872.

1st West India Regiment, Sergeant-Major Lewis Burke to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. R. H. Swindley, retired. Dated 19th October, 1872.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Lieutenant Edmond Birch retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Medical Department, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Longmore, C.B, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Richard James O'Flaherty, C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Joshua Paynter, C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th October, 1872

Surgeon-Major Edward Gilborne, from the Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Richard James O'Flaherty, C.B., promoted. Dated 19th October, 1872

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, from the 20th Hussars, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Sydney Alder, appointed to the 23rd Foot. Dated 19th October, 1872

Assistant-Surgeon Augustin Oliver Applin, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Alexander Dudgeon Gulland, M.D., appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Alexander Peter Grant, from the 43rd Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Richard Turner, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Nugent Wade, from the 78th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Johnson, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Horatio Edmund Maunsell, M B., resigns his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Half-Pay, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Digby St Vincent Hamilton, from half-pay Unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 1st October, 1872.

Captain George Wilbraham Northey, from Adjutant, Discharge Depot, to be Major. Dated 1st October, 1872

BREVET.

Surgeon-Major Edward Schaw Protheroe, Royal Artillery, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 19th October, 1872.

To have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Frederick Lewis David, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 19th August, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Robert Hamilton Simpson, 33rd Foot. Dated 12th September, 1872.

To have the honorary rank of Captain.

Quartermaster John Hill James, retired upon half-pay, late 10th Hussars. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Riding-Master William Mathews, retired upon half-pay, late 11th Hussars. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Quartermaster Thomas Glover Gilby, retired upon half-pay, late 66th Foot. Dated 19th October, 1872.

Quartermaster James Warwick, retired upon half-pay, late 104th Foot. Dated 19th October, 1872.

The following alterations in date of rank and promotions to take place in accordance with the provisions of the 27th Clause of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870:—

General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, to rank as General from 23rd April, instead of 6th May, 1872.

General Sir J G. LeMarchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 11th Foot, to rank as General from 6th May, instead of 10th May, 1872

General C. Gascoyne, Colonel of the 72nd Foot, to rank as General from 10th May, instead of 23rd May, 1872.

Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable W. R., Lord Sandhurst, G. C. B, G. C. S. I., Colonel of the 38th Foot, to be General. Dated 23rd May, 1872.

Lieutenant-General T. M. Wilson to rank as Lieutenant-General from 23rd April, instead of 6th May, 1872.

Lieutenant-General G. Staunton, Colonel of the 92nd Foot, to rank as Lieutenant-General from 23rd April, instead of 10th May, 1872.

Lieutenant-General C. Crutchley to rank as Lieutenant-General from 23rd April, instead of 23rd May, 1872.

Major-General Mark K. Atherley to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Major-General Sir Trevor Chute, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th May, 1872.

Major-General William Gustavus Brown to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 23rd May, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart., half-pay, late 60th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th October, 1872.

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## POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18th October.

If M. Thiers has any policy beyond that of securing his own dictatorship for the rest of his life by playing off one political party in France against another, the events of the last few weeks would seem to indicate that his Republicanism may be meant only to prepare the way for the restoration of the House of Orleans. A speech from Gambetta on the advantages of the Republican form of Government drives the President frantic with terror; the mere presence of Prince Napoleon in the neighbourhood of Paris excites him to such a degree that he arbitrarily sentences all the members of the fallen Imperial house to perpetual exile from France; but meanwhile the Comte de Paris and the other Orleanist princes enjoy the full sunshine of M Thiers's countenance, and the Duc d'Aumale has even been made a member of the Supreme Military Council, which, in the event of the President's sudden death, might be able to command all the material resources of the State. It is noticeable, too, that the only warm admirers of the "Conservative Republic" established by M. Thiers are writers like M. John Lemoinne of the *Journal des Debats*—described by Gambetta as Republicans of to-day who are quite ready to be converted into Monarchists again to-morrow—and these men may be fairly suspected of having at heart a vehement desire to restore the form of Government which was overthrown in 1848. If the projected fusion of the Right centre and the Left centre—that is to say, of the constitutional Monarchists and the moderate Republicans—in the assembly should be completed, there seems to be no man in France but the Duc d'Aumale whom such a coalition could accept as leader; and if, as is probable, stormy discussions begin next session on the question of appointing a Vice President and future successor to M. Thiers, the contest will really be between the Duke and Gambetta. The Imperialists, who are beginning to hold up their heads again, will of course labour to turn this dispute to the profit of their own party, and no one can tell what will be the end of a country given over as a prey to so many discordant political factions. Thiers rules now, as Palmerston did in England before 1866, because he is the public man who gives least offence to politicians of all parties and because he is most adroit in giving expression to his countrymen's feelings of national self-love; but his Government is but a truce, of which there are many signs that the more active-minded members of the Assembly are already weary. The conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty with England will, however, greatly strengthen Thiers's hands for the moment by proving that the English Cabinet does not attach so much importance as it was supposed to do to the maintenance of the Imperialist policy of free trade.

There is utter stagnation in home politics, the United Kingdom Alliance being, apparently, the only association which is still enthusiastic about the mission it was called into existence to fulfil. The alliance is not satisfied with the licensing act, and will not be content, I suppose, till it has crushed the sentiment of individual liberty in Englishmen altogether. What strikes a stranger most at home now is that England is rapidly becoming the most police-ridden country under the sun. It will soon be impossible for an Englishman to walk about without having a constable at his elbow to regulate his steps, criticise the pattern and cut of his garments, measure out his liquor, and see that he goes home to the bosom of his family as soon as the curfew—an ancient institution which it is expected will be restored next session—tolls the knell of parting day. This is the fruit of education. Englishmen have ceased to prize the rough and wholesome freedom of their fathers, and are perpetually falling in love now with some fresh device for improving one another's minds and bodies by Acts of Parliaments. The newspapers, which have no vigour left in them, are afraid to take the lead in denouncing this new policy of making the nation wholly dependent on the Government; and it will serve them right if they themselves some day become its victims. A strong Tory Minister might logically say that it is more demoralizing to a man to read the *Daily Telegraph* every morning than to get drunk every evening, and that to restrain his evil inclinations and correct his depraved taste was as desirable in the former case as the latter; and it is quite possible to imagine a state of affairs in which such energetic action on the part of the Minister would be applauded by a sympathising multitude. It appears to me that the press is chiefly to be blamed for that alarming rise in prices which has made life in England well-nigh intolerable to decent citizens who are neither members of Trades' Unions nor capitalists with practically unlimited incomes. The tyranny of Trades Unionism has been fostered by sentimental writers till it has nearly killed the principle of individual freedom of labour. Working men combine on the one hand and capitalists on the other, and between the two the middle class of unfortunate consumers is growing poorer and poorer every day. Hence has arisen the cry from distressed recipients of fixed incomes for a repeal of the income-tax, but something much more comprehensive than this is required to redress the balance, and I am surprised that no agitation has yet been commenced for compelling the legislature to regulate prices It is only by fixing prices that consumers can hope to protect themselves against the arbitrary increases by which combinations of capitalists more than compensate themselves for rises in wages extorted from them by combinations of workmen; and so by abandoning free trade, we are soon brought back to the mediæval system of guilds and statute prices of goods—a system which would soon destroy the industrial prosperity of modern England. When business becomes slack owing to the excessive cost of production, and thousands of men are thrown out of work, perhaps the Trades-unionists will begin to perceive the truth of these reflections.

Sir George Pollock has been buried with all honour this week in Westminster Abbey; and the papers have done full justice to the character of the deceased Field Marshal and to the merits of the class of Company's officers to which he belonged. The articles in the *Times*—a paper which is now very well informed about Indian affairs—are quite enthusiastic in tone; and there is also a very appreciative article in last week's *Saturday Review*, marred only, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out, by the customary exaggeration of the magnitude of that disaster which befell some British troops in Afghanistan. The death of Sir George Pollock has turned men's thoughts again to the affairs of Central Asia just at the time when it is clear that Russia has at last made up her mind to subdue Khiva and make the Oxus the frontier of the Russian Empire. No alarm is felt in England now at the progress of Russian arms in Central Asia. Rightly or wrongly, the military critics who have gained the public ear contend that it is a foolish policy on the part of Russia to extend her dominions so far southwards, since she acquires nothing but the submission in time of peace of barbarous tribes who would be actually disaffected in time of war, so that, the further she stretches the limits of her empire in Asia, the more effectually will she be disabled from doing any harm in Europe. At the same time, with Russia so near our Indian frontier, we also shall be weaker in any European struggle in which Russia is our enemy, for we shall not be able again to withdraw the better part of the English garrison of India for active service at home. The only thing, however, that strikes English critics who note the Russian advance is that with the Russian empire solidly established as far as the Oxus, it will soon be possible to establish a new highway to India through the heart of Central Asia The Afghans love money; and, in these days of progress, we may look for an announcement at an early date, that a company of English and Russian capitalists have bought from Ameer Shere Ali the concession for an international railway through Cabul to connect the Russian railway system at Samarkhand with the Indian railway system at Peshawur. Such a scheme would, in fact, be worthy of all encouragement. The Euphrates Valley Railway is a commercial and political delusion; and I find from the Blue Book of evidence just published that the Report of the Parliamentary Committee has misled the public in suggesting that the Indian Government approved of this line. The dispatch of the Government of India refers to the proposed through line from Constantinople by way of Diarbekir, Bagdad, and Teheran to India—to Sir Henry Rawlinson's line, in short, which the State ought to subsidize. The Euphrates Valley makeshift will be no improvement on the present system. People talk of landing the mails at Kurrachee, to be carried 2,500 miles by rail to Calcutta, and perhaps three times that distance to Madras. Surely, the Parliamentary Committee might have been told that Bombay must remain the port for landing the mails until the whole Indian railway system has been remodelled—at what cost?

J. M. M.

## WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 18th October.

At the Cabinet Council which was held on Monday the question of the French Treaty was, it is understood, formally settled on as favourable terms as, all things considered, we could reasonably expect. The French Government has surrendered, we are told, the surtax on British shipping, and we have agreed to the imposition on British manufactures—chiefly cotton and mixed tissues—of import duties fairly equivalent to the taxes on raw materials which French manufacturers have to pay. What is the object of having a Treaty at all, it is not easy to see. The evils of M. Thiers's tax on English ships were beginning to cure themselves, and as for the import duties, France could of course have altered or repealed any that she chose. The whole secret probably is that Thiers, foreseeing the reaction of dull trade that will follow the buoyancy maintained for the last few months, and knowing that in such a case the blame would be thrown on his Protectionist system, is anxious to make a retreat in time, and is not sorry to execute this strategic movement under cover of a reciprocal engagement with England. If, after all, no bad consequences should follow, he will get the sole credit; if the change should work unfavourably, the blame will be divided between himself and his accomplice, the English Government. This sort of *finesse* does not suit our views; but it is essentially French, and thoroughly in keeping with so special a Frenchman as Thiers. It is, however, very possible that the effects of the protective shackles imposed on French manufacturers may be less speedily visible than was at one time anticipated. While the taxes are heavy and will become heavier every month now, the means of paying them will multiply up to a certain point. The industry of two departments in which there are a good many factories and works of various sorts which has hitherto been hampered by the German occupation, is set free from this week, the German forces having commenced the evacuation in accordance with the terms of the last Convention, and when there has been a little time to realise this welcome liberty of speech and movement, it may be expected that all kinds of industrial activity will revive. Again, the harvest in France has been singularly good, and the wealth thus poured into the country from the demand for agricultural produce has given a stimulus to the home consumption of articles of manufacture from which the millowners, the working men, and the revenue alike profit. It will be, on a smaller scale, the experience of the United States. There protection ought by all the rules of political economy to have strangled the national industries, but it did not: the simple explanation being that the natural resources of the country were so exuberant as to carry the people safely over the most absurd and vexatious restrictions and make them prosper in spite of all artificial attempts to hinder their advance. Nevertheless this will do no more than postpone the reaction. When the full incidence of the lately imposed taxes is felt, and when it is found that bad as they are they have not averted another deficit but that fresh taxes are wanted, the strain will be very trying.

Political agitation has also done some harm to France lately. Gambetta's Republican stumping tour made both capitalists and some Continental Governments uneasy, and Thiers got a hint that it would be advisable for him to stand forth more distinctly as the foe of revolution. Now it so happened that the hint was not altogether distasteful to the President. He knows that it is as the friend of order and stability he is accepted by all classes in France, as the actual and responsible ruler, while he is also countenanced by the genuine Republicans because he maintains that form of government in name. His object was to satisfy the former class without offending the latter, and the remonstrance of the Russian minister answered the purpose. Thiers snubbed Gambetta and delighted the party of order, while Gambetta in his turn meekly kissed the rod, guessing that it was only wielded in love and from a parental regard for his welfare. But that was all. The Republicans having been smartly rapped over the knuckles, it was next the turn of the Imperialists, who are M. Thiers's special aversion. Prince Napoleon happened to be near Paris on a visit to an old and attached partisan of the dynasty. There was no proof that he was conspiring or doing anything objectionable: nevertheless M. Thiers sent him a peremptory order to leave the country. Prince Napoleon protested and refused to leave except under compulsion; his wife, the Princess Clotilde, also made a dignified protest, with a very cutting allusion to the bad figure which M. Thiers cut when compared with the Paris mob in September 1870: and then gendarmes conducted them to the Swiss frontier. Neither event has greatly excited the French, who are quite content with any regulations that save them the trouble of interfering in the administration of the country, and who are very busy making money; but the outrage on Prince Napoleon Jerome—for the act was unquestionably illegal—may rebound afterwards with effect on Thiers himself, when the turn of the revolutionary wheel puts him on the wrong side. I am not sure, however, that the pretext which the President's friends advance in his justification is entirely without basis. They say that the Prince was really in France to conspire against the Government, and gather together the threads of a very formidable organisation. In a recent letter I spoke of the confident tone of the Imperialists and their assertion that the Emperor is now more than ever the coming man. There was a reason for their strong assurance, and that was the knowledge they obtained of the sentiment prevailing among all classes in France. Prince Napoleon, I have little doubt, went over to judge for himself, and Thiers had a hint of what was brewing. From a French point of view the expulsion was a very fair retort, but what a comment on past political professions is conveyed in the fact that M. Thiers, himself one of the victims of a Napoleonic *coup d'etat*, has perpetrated on another Napoleon a little *coup d'etat* of his own!

Before I quit the subject of the French Treaty I should mention that it is rumoured our Government seriously contemplates a reduction of the duty on Spanish and Portuguese wines to a level with the scale on French wines—that is, 1s. a gallon, irrespective of strength. A very strong movement has begun here among not only the wine but the general trade interests, to bring about a remodelling of the duties between England and Spain and Portugal, and it is stated that Mr. Lowe is not indisposed to meet their views. At all events our Government has given notice to France that in entering into a new Treaty it reserves its own liberty of action as to the duties it may see fit to impose on other than French wines; and cannot undertake to retain an alcoholic scale subjecting strong wines to a higher scale than those that are comparatively unbranded.

Our money market is still in the anomalous condition I mentioned last week. The Bank rate is 6 per cent., and the open market rate is 5¾, or thereabouts. So long as a discrepancy is maintained the Bank simply loses discount business, and the exchanges are not affected as otherwise they might be; for I need not tell your intelligent readers that foreign capital will be attracted here only by the actual, not the official, rate. Impressed by a recognition of this truth, the Bank directors yesterday and to-day have taken steps to bring up the open market terms to a level with their own, by reducing the amount of loanable capital outside. The process they have adopted is one not altogether without precedent, though it is kept for very special emergencies. They have borrowed largely on Consols, and this has absorbed so much money on the Stock Exchange that the open market is for the moment comparatively bare. How far this may be carried it is impossible to say, but if any drain of gold for Germany should now set in, the Bank must at once raise the rate again. The bullion is now less than twenty millions sterling and the reserve of notes less than eight millions—which is far too little at such a time of the year as this, with the autumn trade demand in full swing.

Cotton took a spurt at the beginning of this week, but it soon dropped again, the accounts of the American crop being rather better. The out-turn is proving larger than was expected; there are few complaints of the weather, and less is said about the devastations of the worm; so that at the moment there is a disposition to extend the estimates of yield beyond those current two or three weeks ago. In some quarters there is a complaint that the staple is considerably below the average in quality—say as much as a grade or a grade and a half lower than last year—and some of it is also alleged to be stained from the beating down by late rains; but these drawbacks, along with the assumed restlessness of the Negroes during the Presidential election, will probably be found not to amount to much. The medium calculation of the crop is now about 3,500,000 bales, to be increased or decreased according to the course of circumstances between the present day and the first *killing* frost.

The Oriental Bank Corporation meeting was held yesterday, when an interim dividend of £1-10 per share was declared for the half year ending 30th June. The Chairman, Mr. Blyth, stated that the Bank had sustained a loss of £67,000 through the failure of Gledstanes & Co., of which amount he believed about £24,000 would ultimately be recovered. The directors had written off £50,000 from the profit and loss account to meet the debt.

The share list of the East India Civil, Military, and Commercial Agency, Limited, closed yesterday, a substantial amount of applications having, I understand, been received. The company propose to open co-operative stores in India after the same fashion as those which the Civil Service and other organisations introduced here, and also to undertake every kind of Indian agency business. I suppose there is ample room for the co-operative system among Indian public servants, and agency may pay now as it has done in the past; but I must point out that it is entirely a question of management, and as really good and honest management must relatively cost more in the east than in England, the margin for profit must be considerably reduced. In London personal supervision has been comparatively easy; in India it must be more difficult.

The report of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China shows a net profit for the half-year of £117,265-19 7, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is recommended, a balance of £88,149-18-7 being carried forward. The directors admit a loss—amount uncertain—arising from the "failure of a firm of high standing with which the Bank has had large transactions for many years past," but they add that at the worst it will leave an ample balance available to supplement the profits of the current half year; and apart from this, the business of the Bank at all points continues satisfactory.

## A BOMBAY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been often remarked that Bombay, which boasts of many public buildings, has no Theatre worthy the name to be proud of. May not something be done to supply this long-felt want at the present moment when people's minds are actively at work, how best to mark the Viceroy's approaching visit? A lakh of rupees would, I submit, be better spent in building a "Northbrook Theatre," than in fireworks and illuminations which will not live beyond the passing hour.

6th November. BAJURBUTTOO.

## A SOFT ANSWER, &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"O many a shaft at random sent
"Finds mark the archer little meant!"

Sir,—Will you kindly grant us an odd corner of you paper to enable us to give "Hockey" and "Jack" the "soft answer that turneth away wrath." We must compliment them both on the very temperate tone of their letters, we all know it is rather annoying to hear unwelcome or unpleasant truths, and we quite expected some young enthusiast would, with fiery vehemence, rush into print, to pour out the phials of his wrath upon our devoted head for having the audacity or rather pluck

"To beard the lion in his den,
"The Douglas in his hall!"

Far be it from us to run down the proposed Gymkhana, we sincerely wish it all success, and shall be delighted to see it soon become a "*fait accompli*." Moreover, we shall be most happy to support it with our modest subscription, if such simple "Simons" as ourselves are admitted to that august body. "Jack" allows that such a thing as "athletic swagger" is not unknown; why then should he think that *all* his young confreres are immaculate, though possibly we may have seen the exceptions and taken them to prove the rule. He describes our letter as "weak, feeble, and spiteful": it may be so, but

"All seems infected to th' infected spy,
"As all seems yellow to the jaundic'd eye."

Thy letter, oh erudite "Jack"! is so admirable in its composition, that we recommend thee to try again and "let there be *gall* enough in thy ink; though thou write with a goose pen, no matter" whose, afraid? Certainly not we.

8th November. SIMPLE SPIRITS.

## THE POONA RACES OF 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see by your paper of the 28th inst., that the Honorary Secretary of the Poona Races has been foolish enough to attempt a reply to my criticisms on the meeting published on the 16th. It is a pity, if he had not the sense to know that the more dirty water is stirred the muddier it gets, some friends with wiser heads than his own did not persuade him to remain silent. As however he has thrown down the gauntlet, I accept the challenge, and after making a few observations on his statements, shall proceed to still further enlighten the public as to the eccentricities of this gentleman who appeals to public sympathy, and thus give him an opportunity of once more airing his distinguished name in print. I can well imagine that my remarks fell like a bombshell in the camp of the enemy, and those who have lately seen the Honorary Secretary can testify that he certainly looks wonderfully chop-fallen since I had the pleasure of bringing home to him some wholesome truths. Beyond however calling me a four-lettered individual—whatever that may mean—the Honorary Secretary has made a very feeble attempt to reply to my criticisms. I don't exactly know what he wishes to express by the term alluded to, but if, as I gather from the context, he wishes to insinuate that my statements are untrue, I shall endeavour to show that the epithet is applicable to his statements, and not to those of his critic. I made a few plain statements; let us see how the Honorary Secretary has answered them.

No. 1.—I stated that certain Stewards were too familiar with the dealers; mind you, Sir, not *all* the Stewards, but *certain* Stewards. The public know very well to whom I refer, and none better than the Honorary Secretary himself. The subject however was an unpleasant one, so he remains silent on it. I have no objections to English gentlemen patronising native dealers, it is a question of taste; all I say is that if their predilections carry them in that direction, it would be better if they would resign their posts as Stewards.

No. 2.—I stated the Prospectus ought to be discussed at a public meeting, and not to be drawn up by one or two individuals. Mr. Honorary Secretary has no reply to make. He appears however to be thankful for the hint, for I observe a meeting has been called to draw out the Prospectus of 1873. Regarding the handicaps he states that with one exception they were all made out at a full meeting of the Stewards called for the purpose. I am of course talking of those that were made during the meeting, and not of those extraordinary races in which the weights were advertised to be published a month before some of the horses had ever run at all. In the latter case, it mattered not whether one Steward did the work or fifty—each with the wisdom of a Solomon—for it was merely working in the dark; but of those that took place *during* the meeting, I must emphatically deny the Secretary's statement. I myself saw two or three of them made out at the Gymkhana, where there was *not a full meeting* of the Stewards. I regret that the long time the Honorary Secretary took to reply to my letter induced me to destroy the notes which I had taken during the meeting, in which were jotted down some of his vagaries; I think, however, I can recollect the races I allude to. A handicap for gentlemen's horses the first day (an extra race); a free handicap for all Arabs; an extra race for the fourth day; the Ladies' Plate the fourth day, and a fourth occasion is mentioned by the Honorary Secretary himself; the handicapping was so unsatisfactory to the owners in the two events first named, that they almost to a man scratched their horses, and the races fell through in consequence. Perhaps the Honorary Secretary calls sending a handicap which has been made up by two or three of the Stewards for the initials of the others, handicapping at a full meeting—if so, I don't agree with him. I believe this practice was resorted to once or twice during the meeting. The Stewards may possibly have met for the last day's handicapping—by this time public opinion had doubtless reached the ears of the Honorary Secretary. I may state however that I should like to have this statement made on some other authority than that of the Honorary Secretary's. He must pardon me for apparently making a rude remark, but he has set me such a wonderful example of politeness in his own letter, that he cannot be surprised at my stating what I have to say pointedly.

No. 4.—I objected to the closing of the course after moderate showers of rain; the Honorary Secretary denies that such was the case. Those who had horses in training shall judge between us, and it is useless arguing on the subject. I believe the opinions held by me to be coincided in by a majority of the owners notwithstanding the Honorary Secretary's denial of my statement.

No. 5.—I objected to the principles on which new races were got up. The Honorary Secretary is here again silent.

No. 6.—The Honorary Secretary says he did not postpone the races on his own authority; if not, who was present when the decision was come to—was it a majority of the Stewards, and will he give their names? On the first occasion of postponement I know it to be a fact that the course, though considered unfit for racing, was opened for horses to gallop on, and this at the suggestion of a Steward who appeared to take a very different view from the Honorary Secretary; and on the second occasion I also know it to be a fact that a Steward residing at Poona was one of those who fully expected the races would come off, and had to turn home disappointed.

No. 7.—As regards the starting of Maharaj and Silvertail on separate interests, I must refreshen the Honorary Secretary's memory by asking him a few questions. When these two horses were put up for sale separately, was there or was not a considerable commotion in the Gymkhana—nay more, were there not very high words interchanged on the subject? Did a Steward and the Honorary Secretary go out of the Gymkhana shed for a momentary consultation? did the Honorary Secretary on his return to the room ask the man who drew (I think it was Maharaj) to compromise the matter? did the Honorary Secretary, on receiving an unsatisfactory reply, throw down the lottery paper on the table and say the lottery was null and void? I appeal to the public, and to the men who drew Maharaj in particular, who will probably remember the case: and did the Honorary Secretary, notwithstanding this, a short time after allow the sale to proceed? Now, Sir, if the Honorary Secretary's statement in reply to me is correct, will he have the goodness to inform me why there should ever have been a row about the matter at all? Why did he not, as the representative of the Stewards, silence the dissentient voices when the dispute first arose, and order the sale to proceed without delay, if he thought there was nothing unusual in it? He will find these questions rather difficult to answer, and yet he has the brass to so word his reply as to leave the public to infer that there was nothing unusual in the transaction, and that I am carping on the subject for nothing; whereas the fact really is that opinions expressed regarding the illegality of selling the two horses on separate interests was so strong, that the Honorary Secretary himself declared the lottery null and void, though he subsequently stultified himself by not having the moral courage to carry out his own decree.

No. 8.—Regarding the Steeplechases, he asks, why I did not agitate the subject before. My reply is to advise him to read the papers, and he will then find that I discussed it fully and at length in your columns on, I think, the 24th March last, and if the suggestions then thrown out by me had been attended to, we might probably have had some good steeplechasing. The terms of the steeplechases, says our worthy friend, are "obvious." Exactly so, they are very obvious, as before pointed out by me. It was a gentleman's race, and therefore a liberal addition of public money was not required. As to the "highly proper restrictions" about the public money, will the Honorary Secretary kindly inform me on what grounds dealers should claim *full* public money in the case of *three* starters, and the Honorary Secretary *himself* half public money for Dick Turpin with only two starters, when the owner of a "crack chaser" can only draw full public money for *six* starters, and no public money at all for two starters; and will this stickler for truth also state what he means by saying that if it was not for the restrictions complained of by me, the public would have seen *one* horse cantering alone for public money, when he knew perfectly well at the time he penned that statement that it was untrue, inasmuch as such an event was an utter impossibility even if no such restrictions as I complained of had ever been published at all, as by a clause of the original prospectus rules, it was distinctly laid down that no public money would be given for a walk over. Statements of this sort are indicative of great weakness, and the fact is, the Honorary Secretary's cause is so hopeless, he has not a leg to stand on, and is driven in consequence to all sorts of makeshifts, which in the brilliance of his genius he mistakes for very fine arguments.

I have now alluded to the points brought forward by me in my original letter, and the public will see whether the Honorary Secretary's explanations are satisfactory or the reverse. I shall now touch on one or two brought forward by the Honorary Secretary himself, and must hark back to the commencement of his letter. First of all, he states that he has been Honorary Secretary to the Poona Races for "*several years*"; again, "*for years* I have carried on the work." When I saw these statements I was indeed astonished at the audacity of the man who made them; I felt either that my memory had failed me, and that I had severely criticised an old and faithful servant of the public without remembering his "years" of service—or else that the Honorary Secretary had made a statement calculated to mislead the public, and thus to obtain sympathy, for which he had no claim whatever. I turned up the newspaper files for the last eight years, and thought if he had served faithfully for even that period, some apology might be due. Here was the result of my reference. The Secretaries from 1865 to 1872 were as follows:—1865, Mr. Lamb; 1866, W. R. A.; 1867, Capt. Macnaghten; 1868, our worthy friend; 1869, Mr. Arbuthnot; 1870, Captain Daniell; 1871—72, our worthy friend again. It will thus be seen that he has officiated as Honorary Secretary for exactly three years, and two out of the three his arrangements have been unsatisfactory; yet this is what he calls "SEVERAL YEARS," misleading the public and making himself out an ill-used though old and faithful servant. Let the public judge of the man from his statements. The next thing I wish to touch on is, Mr. Honorary Secretary says that I have "virulently attacked the Stewards in 1871 and 1872." This is quite untrue. In 1871 I wrote a very mild article on the races, making a few suggestions in very temperate terms, and criticising one or two of the arrangements which I thought were faulty. I never mentioned the Stewards, nor did I abuse them or any one else. That article appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd October 1871, and those who would like to satisfy themselves can refer to it. Neither did I "virulently attack" the Stewards in the one now under discussion, but merely pointed out that one or two of them were too familiar with the dealers; that sufficient encouragement was not given to the gentlemen; and I also noticed some of the arrangements which I considered faulty and I knew to have given rise to dissatisfaction: and in making the statements I did, I merely reiterated what was in everyone's mouth during the whole meeting. Furthermore, from inquiries I have made, I have every reason to believe that the majority of the Stewards did not look upon the article as a personal abuse of them in their corporate capacity. The attempts therefore of the Honorary Secretary to drag me into a collision with the Stewards have signally failed. The fact is he is evidently so sensitive that he cannot stand criticism; such being the case, let him retire into private life. Shall members of Parliament, and the highest functionaries of Government, nay, even Royalty itself, be subject to severe and searching criticism, and our thin-skinned Honorary Secretary escape the fate of his betters? No, Sir, let him not "lay the flattering unction to his soul." I have long seen that "radical changes in the cabinet" have become a matter of necessity; some of my reasons have been stated. To these I might add faults of temper in the Honorary Secretary. The Secretary of a large meeting requires something more than a mere will of his own; he should have the firmness of a man of decision, but not that obstinacy which is so often confounded with it; united to this he should be calm and impartial. Those who were witnesses of the undignified scene at the lotteries during the late meeting when the Honorary Secretary called a man publicly a d——d scoundrel, and though not much thicker than the stick the Honorary Secretary held in his hand, threatened to horsewhip him with the same, will agree with me that pugilistic attainments and the love of showing them off are not amongst the qualifications required for a secretary of races. In this case, a native who is given to outrun the constable in his lottery account, instead of being turned out of the lottery room, or at all events due care being taken that he took no tickets, is allowed to take tickets and thus help to fill a lottery; he draws three prizes, still no objections made. Tokay (the property of Mr. Ali Abdoolah), one of them, is put up to auction, and the drawer naturally commences to bid for him, still no objections, and it is not till Tokay is bid up to Rs. 700, that the Honorary Secretary suddenly recollects that this drawer of the prize should not have anything to do with the lottery—he stops his bidding, puts up the horse to auction afresh, and then, because this ill-used individual is naturally hurt at the cavalier treatment he is subject to, and connects Mr. Ali Abdoolah's name with the same (not to the Secretary, but in Persian to Mr. Ali Abdoolah), and which is reported by Mr. Ali Abdoolah, the irate Secretary addresses him as I have stated and threatens to give him a good thrashing; such conduct speaks for itself, and requires no comment from me.

Sir, if I have rolled the Honorary Secretary about in the mire more than he likes, he has only to thank himself for it; he determined that the mud should be well stirred up, and as he made his bed, so must he lie on it. It was open of course to him if he could, to have answered me completely and proved me to have been in error; failing that, he should have remained silent. He has however chosen to adopt the foolish course of merely publishing a ridiculous letter, in which, though he disproves nothing, he accuses me of falsehood throughout. The public shall judge between us; four gentlemen owners have already testified their general approval of my letter, others I know would follow suit, only too lazy to do so. I have further had the satisfaction of assurances privately that my article has met with approbation from the majority of gentlemen owners; indeed I had discussed the subject fully with many of them before I addressed you first on the subject. I commenced this correspondence from no motives of a personal nature, but purely because I thought things had drifted in the wrong direction quite far enough, and that it would be as well to put in the form of a printed article what was the general subject of conversation amongst sporting men. The job was not to my liking, and I would gladly have been relieved of it, but having, with the approval of others who held the same views as myself undertaken it, I thought it best to do it thoroughly, so that future repetitions might, if possible, be avoided. My "tiny wings" are not likely to be clipped by so feeble an antagonist as the Honorary Secretary; so long as he conducts his duties to the satisfaction of the public, he will have no grounds for fearing criticism in the press; but if, as during the past meeting, the reverse is the case, he may rest assured that I shall always look him up, and that I am not to be silenced, no, not even by the frowns of our pugilistic Honorary Secretary.

W. A. S. P.

## BOMBAY.

Municipal Fines.—During last month Rs. 660 were recovered on account of Municipal fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

Assault.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, a Maratha named Sewram Dhondoo was fined fifteen rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting one Bhasker Raghoonath.

Matriculation Examination.—Notwithstanding the letters that have recently appeared both in English and Gujeratee newspapers, the Matriculation Examination will be held on the 18th inst.

Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, Captain Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Extra Assistant Political Agent, arrived here by rail on Thursday evening.

Bungalow for Sir Salar Jung.—The bungalow of Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, a well known Parsee merchant of this city, situated on the Girgaum Road, has been tastefully decorated for Sir Salar Jung.

Ahmedabad Municipality.—We observe that the contract for the next year for the removal of the rubbish of the town of Ahmedabad has been given by the Municipality of the place to a native for Rs. 595.

Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Rama Raghoo was charged with torturing his bullocks on the Bhendy Bazaar road, and was on conviction fined five rupees.

The Arrest of Another Gang of Conspirators.—We understand that Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Surat, and Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of the district, have been written to appear as witnesses in the above case.

The Bombay University.—We see from the *Government Gazette* that 909 candidates have presented their applications for the Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University, which commences from Monday, the 18th inst.

Suicide by Drowning.—A Coroner's jury was empanelled on Thursday at Ghorupdeo concerning the death of a Hindoo woman named Jankee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

A Noted Thief.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Soorujmull Gungadhur, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of a man named Rama Bhickoo, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Municipal Case.—Nurotumdas Narayen was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Thursday with not complying with a notice to clean, clear and put in proper state his house, situated on the Kalbadevi Road. He was fined Rs. 15, and three rupees a day till the work was done.

The Infanticide Case.—On Thursday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a new-born male child that was found floating in a well at New Bengalpoora. The jury found that there was not sufficient evidence to say how or by what means the death of the child was caused.

Small Causes Court.—During September last Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of in all 541 cases. In 489 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 22 for the defendants, and non-suits were entered in 30 of the cases. There were in all 59 professional cases during the month, 2 counsel, 13 attorneys, and 60 pleaders.

Local Funds of the Belgaum Collectorate.—From a report of the Local Funds of the Belgaum Collectorate submitted to Government, we observe that the total available receipts and expenditure incurred during the year 1871-72, amounted to Rs. 2,94,825-3-0 and Rs. 2 18,827-10-3 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 75,997-8-9 on the 31st March 1872.

Broach Criminal Sessions.—The quarterly Criminal Sessions of the Broach district was held last week under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Surat. There was one case of murder in which a woman named Dabee was charged with the murder of her husband by giving him poison in his food. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

A Suggestion for a Petition to the Viceroy.—The *Akhbare Soudagur* advises the people of Bombay to prepare and present a petition containing all the grievances of the people, to H. E. the Viceroy of India by the hands of a deputation, which should wait on his Lordship to welcome him and thank him for his visiting different parts of the Empire to enable him to have a personal knowledge of them.

Duty on Cotton and Silk Cloth at Bulsar.—A Gujeratee paper complains that the mode of levying a duty on cotton and silk cloth in the town of Bulsar is very objectionable. The Municipal officers and dealers too often disagree in the valuation of the goods, and the dispute has to be invariably carried to the other dealers of the town for settlement, a mode which leads to delay and inconvenience.

Programme of Music to be played this evening at the Esplanade band-stand by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.:—

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| March | Victoria | Riviere. |
| Overture | Italiana e Algera | Rossini. |
| Quadrille | Spanish Beauty | Relle. |
| Selection | Genieve de Brabant | Offenbach. |
| Waltz | Sylvia | Godfrey. |
| Galop | Lovely Nancy | Sommer. |

Inspection of Railway Bridges, &c.—The *Akhbare Soudagur* strongly recommends Government to order its Consulting Engineers for Railways to make a regular and minute inspection twice a year, once in April and again in November, of the several bridges, tunnels and other important works on the railway lines of this Presidency, and to report the result to Government. The *Soudagur* is of opinion that such an examination is very essential to the due safety of the large number of passengers who travel on these lines.

A Charge Withdrawn.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Conon, Senior Magistrate, a Parsee broker named Bapoojee Bomonjee was brought up on remand and charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing Mr. Lewis, foreman in the firm of Messrs. Grant and Sons, Saddlers, to deliver one saddle and bridle, one set of harness, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 409-8 0; and Hurgowan Girdhurlal, a merchant, with aiding and abetting in the offence. Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared to conduct the prosecution, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) for the second. Mr. Fletcher stated that the case appeared to be a civil one and therefore asked the Magistrate to allow him to withdraw the charge laid against the prisoners. With regard to the second defendant, who is a respectable merchant, Mr. Fletcher said that he was charged merely at the instance of the police without a proper enquiry, and the prosecution had no evidence against him. The Magistrate, under the circumstances, allowed Mr. Fletcher to withdraw the charge. Charge withdrawn.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP SHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s Indian Troop Ship Serapis, 4,030 tons, 700 H. P., Captain H. D. Grant, arrived yesterday from Queenstown, which she left on the 6th Oct., Port Said on the 21st, Suez on the 25th in the evening, arriving at Aden on the 31st, and leaving on the same evening for Bombay. She brings the 40th Regiment and details. During the voyage there were one birth and one death on board. On the 2nd and 23rd October, through the breaking down of a tug, the ship had to be run on shore to avoid a collision, and she remained on shore for two days and had to lighten by discharge of coal, anchors, &c., before she could get off again. She enjoyed fair weather throughout the voyage. The following is the list of officers which she brings:—

40th Regiment.

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| Col. F. S. Blyth, wife and daughter. | Lt. L. R. Philips. |
| Lt.-Col. J. C. Boudler, and wife. | ,, J. B. Gregson. |
| Maj. S. C. Hinds. | ,, J. Broughton. |
| ,, L. W. Fisher. | ,, C. Linton. |
| Capt. R. Armstrong. | ,, F. W. Nelson. |
| ,, C. S. Mansergh, and wife. | ,, H. F. Turnbull. |
| ,, E. Hall. | ,, C. W. Berry. |
| ,, M. Murphy, and wife. | ,, W. L. Mansel. |
| ,, R. C. Brooke. | ,, H. C. Railstone. |
| ,, F. N. Dudgeon, and wife. | Paymr R. Richardson. |
| ,, G. A. White, and wife. | Adjt. A. Wilkinson. |
| Lt. J. S. Melan. | Qr. Mr. H. Foster, wife and family. |
| | Surg. Maj. A. H. Frazer. |
| | Asst. Surg. R. N. Mally. |
| | ,, ,, B. B. Connolly. |

Staff.

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| Asst. Surg. J. W. Lougheed. | Asst. Surg. W. Donovan. |
| ,, S. Bennett. | ,, C. S. Swayne. |
| ,, R. W. O'Donnell. | ,, C. W. Moore-Keys. |
| ,, B. M. Sineler. | |

Indian Army.

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| Ast. Surg. J. E. Lombard. | Asst. Surg. J. Duke. |
| ,, R. A. K. Holmes. | ,, J. Young. |
| ,, E. Palmer. | ,, C. H. Hubert. |
| ,, J. McConaghy. | ,, J. Scully. |
| ,, J. E. C. Ferris. | ,, G. C. Hall. |
| ,, A. H. Williams. | ,, G. C. Roy. |
| Lt. Col. W. J. Bolton, R. A. | Lt. A. J. Brander, 2-60th Foot. |
| Sub-Lt. M. J. E. Fenwick, 39th Foot. | Lt. H. R. Gall, 1-5th Foot. |
| Sub-Lt. R. C. Sherard, 41th Foot. | Capt. W. Keough, 2-12th Foot. |
| Lt. D. McDonald, 76th Foot. | Lt. F. E. Apthorpe, 108th Foot. |

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For the Persian Gulf—Mr. D. J. Gyles, Mr. George Bradburn, and twenty-five deck passengers for different ports.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, 3,848 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived yesterday from Suez with the overland mails, brought the following cargo:—1 box pearls, 11 boxes species, 6 case silk ware, 12 packages wine, 2 cases stationery, 1 case cutlery, 4 cases harness, 4 cases boots, 106 packages twist, 2 cases silk, 3 cases caps, 15 cases hides, 1,945 packages piece-goods.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Bangalore, 1 178 tons, Capt. G. C. Burne, arrived yesterday from Sydney (8th October) with H. M.'s mails and the following cargo:—21 casks tallow, 1 case tongues, 1 box seed, 12 cases jams, 10 cases butter, 251 packages potatoes, 13 cases wine, 200 bags flour, 13 packages preserved meats, and 10 packages butter, bacon, &c. She brought the following passengers:—From Sydney to Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fairfax, Miss Fairfax, Mr. C. B. Fairfax, Mr. G. Fairfax, Master Fairfax, one infant and servant. From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. P. Laversage, Mr. J. Collins, Mrs. Ford, Mr. S. Cross, Mr. T. Hudson, Miss Rollin, Miss Fords (3), Mr. H. Pladule. From Melbourne to Suez.—Mr. Docker, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clarke. From Melbourne to Bombay—Dr. Desans, Rev. and Mrs. Brodie and 2 children, Mr. Manara, Mr. J. Campbell. From Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, child, and servant.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to receive the report of the special committee appointed to consider and report upon the Port Trust Bill and to vote an address to Lord Northbrook on the occasion of his approaching visit to Bombay. The Hon. J. K. Bythell occupied the chair.

PREPARATION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

The Chairman—When the Viceroy passed through Bombay on his way to Calcutta in April last the committee thought His Excellency would have very little time to consider any address which we might present to him, and we resolved to wait until the present occasion, considering that it would be a good opportunity for expressing our feelings of loyalty and respect, and also to lay before him our views upon one or two very important questions. The committee have therefore drafted a memorial, which I shall now read to you, though it is but in a rough condition.

[The memorial expressed a hearty welcome to the Viceroy on behalf of the Chamber, and went on to give a sketch of the steps which had been taken with reference to the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and which had ended in the introduction of the Port Trust Bill to the Legislative Council. It was expected that a million sterling would be expended on the contemplated harbour works, of basins, docks, and other necessary works, and if interest were to be charged on the loan from Government before these works became remunerative, the trade of the port must be greatly injured by the additional burden. The committee therefore earnestly hoped that His Excellency would take this matter into his consideration and arrange that provision be made in the Port Trust Bill for the non-payment of interest on the works until they should be completed. The next subject which the memorial alluded to was the necessity of a Rajpootana railway, in order to bring trade to Bombay which was being diverted to Calcutta in consequence of that city's railway connections. A line from Delhi to Ajmere was already under construction, but no steps had yet been taken to connect Baroda with Ajmere, so that Bombay was thus being shut out from a large portion of trade which, if fair travelling facilities were given to it, would naturally find its way to this city. Since the completion of a line from Calcutta to Lahore a large amount of trade had been flowing to the other side of India, and if the line which the Chamber now desired were not constructed, the result would be that Bombay would lose all her trade from the north and north-west parts of India. The next subject which the memorialists wished to bring to the notice of His Excellency was that Bombay had to contend against the high prices charged for yarns, piece-goods, &c., carried by the G. I. P. Railway as compared with the prices charged by the E. I. Railway.]

The Chairman continued—I think it is important in the extreme to obtain some final promise with regard to getting from the Government of India this sum of a million sterling free of interest. In May last the Chamber of Commerce only accepted the financial position of the Port Trust as laid down in the public correspondence because they were given to understand by Sir Philip Wodehouse that our proposal to have the contemplated large works completed free of interest would be acceded to, but I cannot be deemed disrespectful in saying that a demi-official promise from the present Governor of Bombay is not binding upon the Government of Bombay and could not be binding upon future Governments of Bombay. Therefore, with regard to the 4½ per cent. rate of interest fixed in the bill we ought to have the matter cleared up. With regard to the Rajpootana railway, I think there can be no difference of opinion from the one expressed in the memorial. For a long time past we have desired that Government should construct such a railway, and we must now trust that Lord Northbrook will not fail to see the justice of our request. I move that this memorial be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. D. Graham seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE PORT TRUST BILL—THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Captain Henry proposed that the report of the committee appointed to consider the Port Trust Bill be now received, and that the committee of the Chamber be requested to place the same before the Government of Bombay. The following is the report submitted by the committee:—

"After going carefully through the Act, they propose the alterations in the several clauses, as given in the paper attached hereto.

"Clause LXXIX. of the Act relieves the local Government from all responsibility for any act or default of the trustees, or any officer appointed by the Trust, but there is no clause limiting the responsibility of the trustees themselves; the Committee think that this should be brought to the notice of Government.

"The Committee consider that there is one grave omission in the Bill, in the want of any provision for the furnishing by the Supreme Government, free of interest, the capital required to complete the docks and other works necessary to make the Trust productive; as the property cannot be remunerative until another million sterling has been spent upon it, and as the trade cannot possibly stand any further burdens, the Committee consider such a provision to be absolutely essential to the management of the proposed Trust."

Captain Henry, in his remarks, expressed concurrence generally with the bill, which seemed to be the same as the Calcutta Port Trust Bill. He trusted, however, that the Government of Bombay would be equally liberal with the Calcutta Government in the matter of the appointment of non-official members of the Trust. Captain Henry then proceeded to expand the committee's report.

Mr. W. Lang seconded the motion, and hoped Government would consider the proposed amendments to be reasonable.

Mr. Jas. Macalister (Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.) said—Although as a member of the sub-committee whose report has been laid before you to-day, I have had an opportunity already of expressing my views on this subject, I hope I may be permitted to bring before the members of the Chamber one feature in connection with the proposed Port Trust which did not come to my notice until the labours of the sub-committee were well advanced, which is probably not known to some of you, and which does not appear to have been taken into consideration between the Imperial Government and the Bombay Government in the negociations preceding the establishment of the Trust. I allude to the difference which will exist between the port of Calcutta and that of Bombay if the Trust for the latter is formed on the basis of this bill. I think this may be taken as an argument in favour of our request, that the trade may not be further burdened by having to pay interest on the cost of works so long as they are incomplete and unremunerative. On referring to a report on the working of the Calcutta Port Trust addressed by Mr. Manson to Colonel Kennedy on the 16th October 1871, I find it stated that "before the time of the passing of Act V. of 1870 an arbitrary separation was made between that portion of the river lying in front of Calcutta and that communicating between Calcutta and the sea." "The management of the Port, proper has . . . . . . . been entrusted to the Commissioners for the improvement of the port of Calcutta, while the management and revenues of the river below Panchpara have been retained by Government in the Marine Department." "The amount earned in the year 1869-70 was Rs. 2,33 292 and the expenditure . . . . . . . amounted in the same year to Rs. 4,86,777." "The deficit was thus Rs. 2,53,485, and" (Mr Manson says) "the year selected, though the latest for which I could obtain the figures, is not an exceptional one." "It will be thus seen that the Port of Calcutta, from the sea to the city, has been divided into a 'paying' and a 'non-paying' part. The former, with a present surplus revenue of Rs. 3,65,000 per annum (subject to the repayment of capital referred to in para 9 has been made over to the Commissioners for the improvement of the Port; and the latter exhibiting an annual deficit of Rs. 2,53,000, has been retained by Government." Now it seems to me that if the Supreme Government has assumed the direct management of a portion of the port of Calcutta involving an annual loss of say 2½ lakhs of rupees, there is no good reason why they should decline to bear some share of the cost of the administration of the port of Bombay, which would be carried out for them by the Trust. In the case of Calcutta the deficit arises from keeping open for navigation a long river which may to some extent be looked upon as an imperial undertaking, but once a ship gets up the river her difficulties and principal expenses cease, as she can lay alongside a deep bank and land her cargo with comparatively little cost or trouble. In Bombay we have no long river and it is very easy for a ship to get from the outside of the harbour into safe anchorage, but when there her difficulties and expenses begin in getting her cargo over the shallow water to the shore. It appears to me that the reducing of these difficulties and expenses in Bombay by the construction of reclamations and wet basins may be looked upon in the light of an imperial work as much as the keeping clear of the Calcutta river, and I think that it would be well for the Committee to bring this matter to the notice of the Bombay Government. If they admit the correctness of our statement that any further taxation would prove an overwhelming burden on our trade, they would no doubt cheerfully comply with our request and make provision in this bill for advancing to the Trust funds sufficient to complete the necessary works free of interest until these works become reproductive. Such a concession would only be temporary, whereas, as we have already seen, the Supreme Government is saddled with a perpetual annual deficit of 2½ lakhs in Calcutta. I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that no provision is made in this bill for the Port Trust undertaking landing or shipping business. In Calcutta, the Port Commissioners are empowered to land and ship goods and to order any vessel to any of their wharves or jetties for landing or shipping their cargoes. I suppose it would be impossible and unfair to make a similar law in Bombay, where there are private bunders competing with the Trust, which is not the case in Calcutta; but I can conceive that the landing and shipping of goods might be undertaken by the Trust with much advantage to itself and much benefit to trade generally, and I think it would be well if provision to that end were made in the bill. Some such arrangements would probably become necessary were we provided with wet basins or docks, and I hope we have not long to wait to see the construction of what is decided on as best for our trade being vigorously carried on.

Captain Henry—The reason why the Supreme Government bears this annual loss is that there are wharves and jetties in Calcutta, and there would be of no use if ships could not get up to them.

The Chairman considered Mr. Macalister's suggestion in reference to the landing and shipping of goods a very good one.

Captain Henry said that it might be very well for the Trust to get the powers which Mr. Macalister referred to, but he should like to know what the owners of private property would say to it?

Mr. Kittredge thought it was extremely doubtful whether the Trust should go into competition with the muccadums.

Mr. Macalister—I think it should be recommended that a clause should be provided stating that the Port Trust should have the power to undertake the landing and shipping of cargoes or goods.

Captain Henry—But I suppose that you would merely wish that the Trust should have this right? You would not make it compulsory on consignees to have their goods landed by the Trust?

Mr. Macalister—Certainly not; we simply desire the Trust to have the power to do so. I beg to move that it be recommended that a section be introduced into the Act empowering the Port Trust to undertake the landing and shipping of cargoes.

Mr. H. Maxwell seconded the motion with pleasure.

Captain Henry—I think it is rather a hard case that this Trust, which is to administer large funds, and which will have an immense capital to work upon, should come into competition with others. It may, with its advantages, work this trade at a loss at first in order to have a large profit afterwards.

Mr. Graham—If the Trust can undertake this duty, I do not see why they should not be empowered to carry it out.

The Chairman—I think that the owners of private bunders are at this moment doing just as Mr. Macalister wishes the Trust to have power to do. They make a landing rate and a bunder rate one and the same charge, and this is an additional reason why the Trust should get the power now suggested

Mr. Macalister—I think that if anything, the advantage will be in favour of private parties, such as the Colaba Company, for while we should be bound to raise at least 4 per cent., private companies may be content with a dividend of 1, 2, or 3 per cent. as the case may be.

Captain Henry—By this bill there is nothing to prevent the Trust from doing as the Colaba Company does and making contracts with muccadums.

The Chairman—There seems to be some misunderstanding about the real matter for discussion. We are not proposing to go to the Government for any new thing. We have already got a demi-official promise from Mr. Lee Warner, the Governor's Private Secretary, stating that the Chamber's request about the non-payment of interest was "feasible," and all that we are now desirous of securing is an official promise to the same effect. It is said by the engineers that the new works will take eight or ten years to be completed. During that time it is probable that there will be many changes of Government, and the members of a future Government might not choose to be bound by the demi-official promises of their predecessors. It is not long since that an hon. member, during the discussions on a point in the Municipal Bill, said that changes might occur in the *personnel* of the Calcutta Government, and that the new members might abandon the views of their predecessors and adopt some views of our present Acting Advocate-General; and with this example before us, I think we ought to guard against any mistake, and have the question in dispute settled not demi, but wholly officially.

Mr. J. Macalister's motion was then put to the vote and carried, three members dissenting.

Captain Henry's motion was next put to the vote and carried.

The Chairman proposed that a vote of thanks should be given to the committee for the complete way in which they had examined and reported upon the Port Trust Bill.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. W. Baily and carried unanimously.

The Chamber then separated.

## ARRIVAL OF NATIVE RAJAHS, PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

The limits of accommodation at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have seldom been put to such a crucial test, as was the case yesterday on the arrival of six more Rajahs and Princes. From 2 to nearly 5 P.M., several thousands of persons had collected on the platform, in the station compound, and along the main road leading to the station. In the compound were drawn up several carriages with four horses and about two dozens of carriages and pairs, while a large number of one-horse carriages lined either side of the main road to the station. The followers of the Rajahs expected to arrive, who had preceded them, swelled by their presence the motley throng of spectators. Special invitations had been issued by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, and by the local agents of the Princes to their friends and acquaintances, to attend at the station to do their Highnesses honour; and for the large number who responded to the invitation, several hundreds of chairs were provided on the platform. An escort of four sowars of the Poona Horse, and guards of honour of half a complete company from the 19th and 21st Regiments N. I. respectively, were drawn up at the entrance to the station. The railway officials, who had to attend to the arrival of four special trains in addition to the ordinary daily trains, had quite a busy time of it. Colonel Anderson, who arrived on Thursday evening, and his assistants, Captain Nutt and Mr Aston, were on their legs nearly all day at the station, in order to welcome the Princes to Bombay. These gentlemen, besides attending to the arrival of the different trains, accompanied each Prince as he came to his temporary residence, returning speedily to the station to await the arrival of the next. Captain Jervoise and Captain Wodehouse, Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor; Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary; Mr. A. Cowan, Assistant Secretary Political Department; Mr. Campbell, Extra Assistant Secretary on special duty; Mr. Venayek Wasodewjee, Oriental Translator to Government; and Mr. Bal Dinsjee, assistant to the Oriental Translator, were present at the station at different times to receive the Rajahs and Princes on behalf of Government. Among the citizens who had assembled at the station were observed Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Tapidas Varjdas, Nursey Kessowjee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Nanabhai Hurridas, Mansukhram Surajram, Morarjee Goculdas, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, &c.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF DHRANGDRA.

At half-past 10 A.M., the first special train with His Highness Raj Shree Mansinghjee Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra and his followers, arrived at the station. He was received on behalf of Government by Mr. Nugent, Captain Jervoise, and Mr. Venayek Wassudewjee, Oriental Translator. Colonel Anderson and his assistants were also present on the occasion, and heartily welcomed the Rajah to Bombay. He was driven in a Government state carriage and pair to Durria Mehel, the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee at Malabar Hill. It was alleged that this bungalow had been rented for His Highness at Rs. 15,000 for a month. The report as to rent appears, however, to be unfounded. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of His Highness.

CHIEFS OF DHORLE AND WANKANEER.

The second special train reached the station with the Chiefs of Dhrole and Wankaneer at half-past 2 P.M. They were received on behalf of Government by Colonel Anderson, Captain Nutt, and Messrs. Aston, Cowan, and Bal Dinsjee, and were driven to their respective residences in Government state carriages. Captain Nutt and Mr. Cowan accompanied the former Chief, and Messrs. Aston and Bal Dinsjee the latter.

CHIEFS OF MORVEE, RAJCOTE, AND LIMREE.

The next arrival was that of the above named Chiefs, who came up at 4 P.M. in a special train to Bombay. Their Highnesses were young men of a fine mould, and one of them was remarkably prepossessing in appearance. They were received with due honour by Colonel Anderson and the other Government officials. Morvee was driven in a Government state carriage to a bungalow at Tardeo, and the other two were driven to the bungalow at Byculla known as Hunsraj Curumsey's.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.

The station rang with cheers as the last special train, conveying His Highness the Jam, steamed in at half past 4 P.M. Mr. Duxbury, traffic manager, rode on the engine of the train. His Highness, on stepping out of the railway carriage, was cheered again. He was welcomed by the Government officials, but by none more heartily than by his personal friends in Bombay, of whom he seems to have many. A rich carpet was spread along the passage from the train to the station entrance for His Highness to walk upon. He was driven in a Government state carriage to the bungalow of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Breach Candy, which has been placed at his disposal during his stay in Bombay. His Highness was superbly attired in a state dress, with a diamond-belt to his waist and a massive diamond-necklace round his neck. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery as a mark of honour to the Jam.

RAJAH OF RAJPEEPLA.

The 19th Regiment N.I. will hold in readiness half a complete company, as a guard of honour, under the command of a native officer, to parade at the Grant Road Station this evening, to receive His Highness Gumbheersingjee, Rajah of Rajpeepla. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of His Highness.

RAJAHS OF BARRYA AND LOONAWARA.

A salute of nine guns each will be fired from the Cooperage battery, Esplanade, on the arrival of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Barrya and Loonawara to-day.

THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.

The detachment 11th N.I. will hold in readiness half a complete company as a guard of honour, under the command of a subedar, at the Apollo Bunder this morning, to receive His Highness Mohabut Khanjee, K.S.I., Nawab of Joonaghur, on landing. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery for His Highness on landing.

RAJA OF KOLAPORE.

His Highness Srivajee Chutraputee, Maharaja of Kolapore, being expected to arrive at the Byculla Station at 3-30 P.M. to-day, a salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, and the detachment 83rd Regiment will furnish a complete company as a guard of honour, under the command of a European officer, to parade at the Byculla Station to receive His Highness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chief of Jutt arrived here on Thursday with about fifty followers, and took up his residence at No. 44, Haines Road, Byculla.

The Raja of Sattara arrived here on the same day with about fifty-seven followers, and took up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Khetwady.

The Nawab of Ballisimore is expected to arrive this evening at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—10TH Nov.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 4 and 346.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—Thou Visitest the Earth.
Hymns 275 and 325.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 311 and 181.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 307, 255 and 17.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 281 and 180.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 275, 299 and 307.
The offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 317 and 92.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 185, 187 and 325.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 46.
Hymn 144.
Paraphrase 48.
Anthem.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 119.
Psalm 119-57.
Hymn 199.
Anthem.
Collections for Church Expenses.
Sunday School at 4-45 P.M.
Wednesday, 13th Nov., 6 P.M.
Evening Service—Subject of Lecture "Error in Belief" (2 Its Effect.)

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Club.

## THE EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOMBAY.

INDIGNANT SHAREHOLDERS INSIST ON WINDING UP.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay, Limited, was held on the 5th inst. at the office of the secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., Elphinstone Circle, to consider a proposal made by a number of shareholders that the company be wound up. Captain John Dixon, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the names of those present were noted down at the request of a shareholder.

The Chairman said the meeting was now open and they must proceed with the business, namely, whether the company was to be wound up or not.

Mr. Vussonjee Cursonjee—Present the proxies.

Chairman—We will take the votes of those present and present the proxies afterwards.

Mr. Vussonjee—No, I ask that the proxies be presented.

Mr. Rahimtoola Dhurumsey—I propose that Ruttonsey Goculdas be the chairman of the meeting. We want a chairman from the shareholders, and not from the directors.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee—According to the deed, the chairman of the board of directors is to be the chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee—The shareholders wish to know how it is that Captain Dixon has been put into the chair without their proposing him for it.

Mr. Lang (a member of the secretaries' firm)—The articles of association say that the directors are to select the chairman. They have selected Captain Dixon, and he is therefore the chairman. The shareholders were told so by the company's solicitor at the last meeting. Here is the clause.

It was then proposed by Mr. Allarakia Sewjee, and seconded by Mr. Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas, that the Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay, Limited, be wound up.

Thirty-five hands were raised for winding up the company, and the names of the shareholders who voted were noted down.

Chairman—Now we will take your proxies.

Several shareholders protested against this mode, and some confusion ensued.

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee—You must now take the votes against the proposition.

Mr. Hurjeebhoy Jumall—You refused to register the proxies when we asked you, and you cannot take the proxies now.

A shareholder—You want to take the proxies now that you see all the shareholders present are for winding up.

Chairman—The proxies must now be taken, and we must act according to law. If you go on in this way, I shall again postpone the meeting.

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee—We don't make unnecessary noise. No proxies should be taken now.

Mr. Ruttonsey Goculdas—That is not conduct becoming a chairman. When we asked you first of all for the proxies, you declined to present them, and now you want to take them because all the shareholders vote for winding up the company. This is not a proper thing for a chairman to do.

Several shareholders made remarks and contributed to the confusion which ensued. Mr. Jamsetjee Manockjee, an employe of the secretaries' firm, was about to offer an explanation in Guzeratee, when

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee—Who are you, Sir? You are a servant of the company and have no right to speak. You must go and sit down there quietly. You should not induce those shareholders to vote for you.

Mr. Jamsetjee—I tried to induce nobody to vote for us. Here is a shareholder who voted for you by mistake, and I explained to him what the proposition is.

Chairman (to the shareholder referred to)—Are you in favour of the company going on?

The shareholder said he was. The votes against the proposition were then taken, and five hands were raised. Some one said there were six.

Chairman—I will put it again so that there be no mistake. Who is in favour of the company continuing?

Seven hands were then raised against Mr. Allarakia's proposition.

Mr. Allarakia—We are thirty-five against seven.

Chairman—Now I must ask you to produce your proxies.

Mr. Allarakia—I protest against proxies being taken now. Put it to the shareholders whether proxies should be taken.

Chairman—No, that is not the course according to law. It is not the proper course.

It was proposed by Mr. Allarakia Sewjee, and seconded Mr. Vullubdas Vundravundas, that no proxies should be taken and that the proposition be carried by the votes of the shareholders present.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) arrived at the meeting at this stage. After consultation as to the course proposed by the shareholders,

Mr. Lang—Will you listen to what the company's solicitor says?

Mr. Allarakia—Not at all, we don't want the solicitor's opinion. We will hear what the chairman has to say.

Chairman—You must hear what the opinion of the company's solicitor is.

Mr. Allarakia—We don't want to hear him. Who is to pay for his opinion? The shareholders will not pay.

Mr. Hurjeebhoy—We shall not pay for it.

Mr. Allarakia—You have now taken the votes for and against, and the proposition is therefore carried. The thing is done.

Chairman—We must go on in a legal way; and we must now take the proxies.

Mr. Allarakia—That is the legal way. You have seven votes, we have thirty-five; the resolution is therefore carried and we will now leave.

The shareholders rose and were about to leave the room. It was remarked that they might go, but that the proxies would be taken. They, therefore, halted and stood in the room hesitatingly.

Chairman—You may go or stay as you please; if you go, I shall have to take the proxies notwithstanding.

Mr. Hurjeebhoy—You refused to take the proxies at first.

Chairman—Who was it that refused?

Mr. Hurjeebhoy—The secretaries refused.

Mr. Lang—I simply refused to show our proxies.

After some further discussion as to the proxies, the shareholders shewed evident signs of impatience, but continued to hesitate as to the course to be adopted.

Mr. Ruttonsey—We will go to court, if necessary. We have resolved to wind up, and why should the directors throw an obstacle in our way? There seems to be no wish to return our money.

Mr. Lang said if the shareholders wished to wind up, they might do it, but that the proper course should be adopted.

Chairman—All we have to do is to decide whether or not the company is to be wound up. The deed says it must be done in a particular way, and we should proceed according to the deed.

The shareholders again created an uproar and said the resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Allarakia Sewjee, and seconded by Mr. Hurjeebhoy Jumal, that Messrs. Dyalbhoy Ruttonsey, Mahadoo Dhurumsey, and Hurjeebhoy Jumal be appointed liquidators to wind up the company, and that 1½ per cent. commission be given them as their remuneration.

The resolution was not put to vote in the regular way, but the shareholders took it for granted that it was carried.

Chairman—Allow me to tell you that——

Mr. Allarakia—The business of the meeting is over.

The chairman wanted to explain that this was not the proper way, but was interrupted by the shareholders, who rose in a body saying that the business was over. The meeting then broke up.

## MUSCAT NEWS REPORT.
FROM 12TH TO 26TH OCTOBER.

SYED SALIM BIN THOWAYNEE, with a band of about fourteen of the tribe el Hejri-een, lately made a raid on the town of Karrijat and carried off some camels belonging to H. H. the Sultan. An expedition was despatched after Syed Salim, who has effected his retreat to Bideeyah.

The date harvest has been scanty in the southern districts of Oman, but abundant in the north and west.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 18.)

THE German Imperial squadron, consisting of five men-of-war, is about to undertake a voyage round the globe. It will be under the command of Admiral Werner.

Prince Albrecht, brother of the Emperor of Prussia, died on Oct. 15.

Prince Bismarck is on indefinite leave of absence for the restoration of his health.

M. Thiers has addressed the Assembly in reply to M. Gambetta's speech at Grenoble, and also respecting the recent religious disturbances at Nantes, concerning which he announced it to be his wish and that of the Government that the people should follow the dictates of their own consciences in the performance of their religious duties.

The mandate for the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France was carried out on Oct 12, when he was conducted to the frontier by a military escort. The prince has published a protest against the act, in which he describes it as a violation of the law in his person. The circumstance has given rise to much discussion in political circles generally, and the Bonapartist press violently denounce it as an illegal act of tyranny and oppression.

An insurrection broke out at Ferrol, the great naval arsenal of Spain, at the close of last week, which was confined principally to the workmen employed in the arsenal, who were under the leadership of a naval and a military officer. The movement was supposed to partake of the Alphonsist interest, but after a close watch being kept on the rebels, who were shut up in the arsenal, they managed to evade the vigilance of the troops, and embarked in a gunboat before daybreak yesterday morning. Nearly 500 prisoners have been taken, and the insurrection may be said to be over.

Senor Zorrilla has stated in the Spanish Cortes that the Government would not introduce any reforms into Cuba while a single rebel remained in arms.

The progress of the Presidential canvass in America tends to the belief that President Grant will be re-elected.

Baron A. de Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister in London, died suddenly on Oct. 11.

Sir Robert Cunliffe has been returned for Flint unopposed.

The Hon. A. Evelyn Ashly and the Right Hon. W. N. Massey have come forward in the Liberal interest for Tiverton, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Hon. G. Denman. Mr. Walrond is the Conservative candidate.

Her Majesty has been making several excursions in the vicinity of Balmoral during the past week, and has also received visits from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne. At a court held on Oct. 14, the Queen received the great seal from Lord Hatherley on his resignation of the Lord Chancellorship, and thereupon consigned it to the keeping of Sir Roundell Palmer.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have left Abergeldie for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, on a visit to Lord Tankerville, and the Prince will shortly pay visits to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, and to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Elvedon.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, it is reported, will visit Madeira in the spring.

A terrible case of wholesale poisoning is being investigated by the authorities of Bishop Auckland in Durham. A woman is suspected of murdering four husbands and several children, for the sake of obtaining sums payable at their deaths.

The directors of the Oriental Bank have declared a dividend of 30s. per share.

The directors of the Singapore Gas Company have announced a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum.

It is announced that Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm will succeed the late Sir George Pollock as Constable of the Tower.

The new ironclad Devastation broke down in her machinery at her first trial trip, and is to be taken into Portsmouth harbour for repairs.

The funeral of the late Sir George Pollock took place at Westminster Abbey on Oct. 16.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir David Baxter, Bart.; the Countess of Shaftesbury; Major.-Gen. P. Brom, late 62nd Reg.; Capt. J. Buckley, late 92nd Highlanders; A. W. Fonblanque, Esq.; Com. W. D. Aranda, R.N.; Lady Inglis; the Hon. Lady Frances Vernon Harcourt; Lieut.-Col. W. Mayne; Col. D. Laird, of Strathmartine; C. F. S. Lee, 93rd Light Infantry.

### FRANCE.

THE Prince de Joinville, in a speach at Langres, at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of the Mobile Guards who fell in the late war, eulogised the French army, which he praised for the self-sacrificing and heroic spirit displayed by the soldiers. He said that he should like to see a simple statue of a French soldier on the Vendôme column, and stated that he longed for the time when national concord should prevail, which alone could conclude the era of revolutions in France.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

SOME misunderstanding appears to have arisen with regard to the valuable rifle presented by the ex-Emperor of the French to the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich) Artillery Volunteer Corps to be shot for, which has resulted in the costly gift being returned to its former owner. The assistant-secretary of the Prize Fund who wrote to the Emperor asking for a prize was not authorized by the corps to do so, and the officers thought it a great breach of discipline. Major Finch, the officer commanding the corps, therefore, visited Chislehurst, and was introduced to the Emperor, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the explanation and consented to receive the rifle back.

### THE POPE.

ROME, OCT. 14.

THE Pope has received numerous deputations from the inhabitants of the Transtevere districts, who declared that they did not take part in the manifestations of the 20th of September and 2nd of October. Cardinal Cullen was present during the audience. The Pope, in reply to the deputations, strongly criticised the dishonest and extravagant ways in which public functionaries spend the money of the nation, adding that they would have a terrible account to render to God. The Pope adverted to the Saints who had belonged to the House of Savoy, and also recalled the fact that when Pius VII. returned to Rome the King of Sardinia received him on the steps of the Vatican. In conclusion, he gave a short history of the life of Edward VI. (?) of England, showing that a virtuous monarch always advances the happiness of the people.

### ONE FOR DOCTOR SHORTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In a letter signed "Old Calabar," in *The Times* of Saturday, your correspondent states that there is no known cure for the bite of a cobra or rattlesnake. Allow me to say that I have seen a man die in less than an hour from the bite of a cobra in Cashmere and saved another by administering liquid ammonia and water, known chemically as "Eau de Luce," in the proportion of about 35 drops to a small tumbler of water. In America the usual remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake is a quart of whisky. Death from the bite of a poisonous serpent does not ensue from the poison *per se*, but from exhaustion of the system, and directly a man can be made quite drunk, the liquor (in healthy subjects) overcomes the virus of the reptile.—I am, &c.

Army and Navy Club. EDWARD C. DERING.

### UNEMPLOYED LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

THE more we learn about the so-called "New Retirement Scheme," the more do its dimensions contract—becoming small by degrees, but *not* beautifully less—until we begin to fear that the Government will not save by their poor device enough to pay for the paper, pens, and ink wasted in explaining away its details. We are now informed that the Home authorities have decided to concede the benefits of their despatch, published in G. G. O. No. 797, of the 1st August, 1872, only to such officers as were unemployed on the date of its publication. Of course this is intended to prevent officers from resigning their appointments in order to qualify for the privilege of drawing £1 a day instead of Rs. 827 a month. As an afterthought, this decision is certainly clever; for, on an attentive perusal of the order, it will be found to bear the interpretation now put upon it; but we venture to affirm that it is an interpretation which would never suggest itself to an uninitiated reader. We are, however, asked to believe that this limitation was in the mind of the authorities who drew up the despatch, and we congratulate them for having so successfully employed language to conceal their thoughts.—*Home News.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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| 1 Double Barrel Breech Loading Rifle C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,78?, 16 Bore | Rs 412 |
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| 1 Do. do. Gun No. 11791 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 | 355 |
| 1 Do. do. Gun No. 11843 C.F. do. do. 12 Bore | 310 |
| 1 Do. do. Gun No. 1?829 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 | 310 |
| 1 Do. do. Gun No. 10520 C.F. do. do. 12 by 30 | 220 |
| Sporting Single Henry Martini Rifle | 165 |
| Sporting Sniders with creaser, powder measure and slings | 90 |
| Do. do. Pistol Hand Stock without apparatus | 100 |

Ammunition for above Weapons.
Modern Breech Loaders, Sporting, and Military by Greener, Rs. 4-8, free by post Rs. 5.
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The best remedy for
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To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.
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PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.


May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; J. and W. Watson & Co; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
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| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co, and "Madras Mail" Office. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co; Chesson and Woodhall; and Royal Family Hotel. |
| Umballa | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |

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INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
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With which is now united
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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
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| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | For the whole term of Life. With Profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without Profits. | For a limited number of Years. One year. | For a limited number of Years. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 1st June 1871.

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Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—
*1st.*—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*
*2ndly.*—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 35 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 30 | 35 & under | 28 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 35 & under |
| 35 | 38 0 0 | 42 0 0 | 35 | | | | | |
| 40 | 42 0 0 | 47 0 0 | 40 | | | | | |
| 45 | 48 0 0 | 54 0 0 | 45 | 40 | 29 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 31 0 0 | 40 |
| 50 | 55 0 0 | 62 0 0 | 50 | 45 | 33 0 0 | 34 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 45 |
| | | | | 50 | 38 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 42 0 0 | 50 |

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*
Its Investments are all of *a first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.
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2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*
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